# COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE.

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## JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

### A CELEBRATED CONFEDERATE GENERAL IS DEAD

Although Sick for Some Time His Death Was Sudden and Unexpected—A Veteran of the Mexican War—Sketch of His Life and Record.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—[illegible] Johnston died [illegible] at his residence [illegible] With him at the last moment were ex-Governor McLean of Maryland, and [illegible] His death was very sudden [illegible] before the dissolution [illegible] outward appearance to indicate it. His death [illegible] peacefully [illegible] and the great leader of armies had himself obeyed the last summons.

General Johnston had been confined to his room for several weeks past and during the last few days had gradually grown weaker. During the past twenty-four hours he had [illegible] was aroused with difficulty. His death was so peaceful that General McLean, who was at his bedside, could not for a moment believe that the general was dead. There was not a sigh, not a movement; his heart ceased to beat, and he sank to rest as peacefully and quietly as a babe to sleep.

In addition to his heart trouble the general had contracted a severe cold when he acted as pall bearer at the funeral of Rear Admiral Porter and General Sherman.

The funeral of General Johnston will probably take place on Wednesday and his remains will be interred at the Greenmount cemetery, Baltimore, Md.

Joseph Eccleston Johnston, born in Prince Edward county, Va., February, 1807; graduated at West Point as second lieutenant of artillery July 18, 1829. From the date graduation until 1837 he served mainly on garrison duty, being, however, actively engaged for some two years in Florida against Seminole Indians, a portion of which time on the staff of General Winfield Scott. In 1837 he resigned his commission to follow the profession of civil engineer, but reentered the service on July 7, 1838, as first lieutenant of topographical engineers and for former gallantry in Florida was now brevetted captain. From this time until the outbreak of the war with Mexico he was engaged in river and harbor improvements, surveys of Texas boundary line and that between the United States and the British provinces, etc.

At the siege of Vera Cruz, (March, 1847,) [illegible] on engineer duty; was appointed [illegible] lieutenant colonel of Voltigeurs and at Cerro Gordo on the twelfth received severe wounds while engaged in reconnoitering the enemy's position and was brevetted major and colonel. In the subsequent battles of Contreras, Churubusco, Molino Del Rey, Chapultepec and the final assault of the city of Mexico he participated and was wounded at the latter assault. Upon the disbandment of the Voltigeurs in 1848, Johnston, by act of congress restoring officers of the old army to their former position returned to duty as captain of topographical engineers, serving as such until 1855, when he was appointed lieutenant colonel of cavalry and was engaged in frontier duty and on the Utah expedition as inspector general. On June 28, 1860, he was appointed quartermaster general, with the rank of a brigadier general, which position he resigned April 22, 1861, to follow the fortunes of his native state. At once appointed major general in the confederate army, he commanded the forces which occupied Harper's Ferry, May, 1861, and was subsequently in the vicinity of Winchester, held in check the Union forces under Gen. Robt. Patterson, and which still later reinforced General Beauregard in his position about Manassas. At the battle of Bull Run General Johnston waived his right to command in favor of Beauregard, the latter being familiar with the ground and the troops and the former was not. In the Peninsular campaign he was in command of the confederate army, and at the close of the first day's fighting at Fair Oaks, May 31, 1862, was severely wounded and disabled for several months, being succeeded by Gen. Robert E. Lee.

Upon his recovery he was assigned to command the southwest department with the rank of lieutenant general, and during the siege at Vicksburg made several ineffectual attempts to relieve that place, being finally defeated at and driven beyond Jackson, Mississippi. In December, 1863, Johnston, now a general, succeeded General Bragg in command of the Confederate army of Tennessee, but failing to prevent the invasion of Georgia the following spring by the Union forces under General Sherman, he was superseded July 17, 1864, by Gen. J. B. Hood, after having been forced to retire from the strong positions at Dolphin, Resaca, Kennesaw, etc., and beyond the Chattahoochee. In 1865 Johnston was restored to the command in the Carolinas to collect and command an army to oppose the advance of General Sherman, but was defeated at Fayetteville, Clintonville, etc., and upon receiving intelligence of the surrender of General Lee he entered into correspondence with General Sherman which led to the surrender of his army at Durham Station, N. C., April 26, 1865. In 1874 he published a narrative of military operations.

After the war he served in congress from the Richmond, Va., district, and was subsequently commissioner of railroads, being appointed by President Cleveland. With the death of General Johnston there is removed the last prominent figure on either side in the great civil war.

#### Denver Primaries.

DENVER, March 21.—The Republican primaries in the different wards were held today. The voting was conducted quietly and in an orderly manner in nearly every ward, generally but one ticket was out, and the whole force of the ward was thrown in its favor. In the Third ward, however, three candidates for Alderman made their presence [illegible]. There was also a lively time in the [illegible]th. Indications from all the wards are that the "regular" ticket will be successful and that the coming board of Aldermen will [illegible].

In the Seventh ward, where the contest [illegible] the polling place was [illegible] and the ballot box stolen. It was recovered, however, in fifteen minutes, but not before the parties had time [illegible] considerable stuffing. It is not yet known in whose interest they were stuffed [illegible] as the count is not half completed it will [illegible] very late before news can be obtained. [illegible] seems to have carried the city, though later returns may change the situation.

#### Eighth General Assembly.

SENATE.

DENVER, March 21.—The senate had rather an indolent session this morning. Two measures of importance, viz: against the payment of wages to employes in script and merchandise checks, and the hours of rest to be given to railroad employes, were disposed [illegible] and the first was killed, while the [illegible] with favorable consideration.

HOUSE.

The house got together in their earlier than usual this morning and after listening to the [illegible] a number of senate bills took the third reading of house measures. Mr. [illegible] bill at his came in for consideration [illegible] the most important, that extending the [illegible] of employers and making them responsible for injuries suffered by employes [illegible].

Mr. Brown's [illegible] bill regulating the holding of primary elections, was then [illegible] at length for the second time and [illegible]

[illegible] Mr. [illegible] Doll [illegible] county, [illegible] Mr. [illegible] Mr. Achison then moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the railroad bill was defeated. The motion was tabled and an adjournment taken until 10 o'clock Monday.

#### Argo Land Sales.

DENVER, Colo., March 21.—Another hearing was had in the Argo land case last night. Reporters for the News and Republican were placed on the stand and told what they could remember of interviews had at the time of the sale. A number of real estate men gave their views in regard to the value of the Argo school lands. Their testimony was to the effect that it brought all it was worth, and G. T. Webb, of the firm of Wolfe, Webb and Crittenden, testified that he had sold three months before the Argo deal, what was known as the Rugby tract, adjoining the land for $105 per acre. This he thought was worth fully $50 more than any of the Argo land. W. N. Smith's views as to the value of real estate in that section were similar, as were those of Mr. J. S. Wolfe. All of these testified to having known of the sale three months before it occurred. It had been [illegible] during the time at the meeting of the real estate exchange, Mr. Morse, the former secretary of that body, stated.

#### Beginning the Season.

DENVER, March 21.—The first of a series of ten games to be played by the Denver and Chicago base ball nines was contested today. Score, Chicago, 16; Denver, 15.

#### Grain and Provisions.

CHICAGO, March 21.—There was a rousing big market in wheat most of the session. There were some surprises outside of the interest created by the broad and strong market. The action in July by which the premium of May was narrowed from about 3 cents to exactly 2 cents at one time, was the most significant. The news of the day was not startling in character but the trade gave more attention to local operations than to cables and other outside influences. On the part of the general trade the advance was fought from the start. Not only outsiders, but many recognized bull houses were regarded as short in the pit. This opposition, together with the very free selling of Milmine, White & Co. and others prevented a much more flighty market early in the day. As it was the day was a lively one. May started 1.02¼, sold 1.02, rose to 1.02⅞ and reacted the first hour. July 99⅜ to 99⅞ to 100¼ and reacted. Later in the day Mr. Hutchinson became a free buyer of July, outside orders were to change May trades to July on the long side and White & Co. became sellers of May and buyers of July. On this the May touched 103 while July had a remarkable advance to 101, reducing the difference to 2 cents. Still later the reverse was true. While May dropped back ½ to 102¾, July lost 1⅞ cents to 99⅞. This was an hour before the close. Liverpool cables were firm early, strong later, and closed ¼d to ½d up. Paris reported wheat 10 centimes higher flour 15 higher. New York sent message saying that the foreign bids there were on a working basis. Four Atlantic ports cleared for the week 339,000 bushels wheat and 342,000 barrels and sacks of flour, an increase over last week in wheat and flour of [illegible] 345,000 loads in wheat. Both coasts cleared in wheat and flour 2,750,000 bushels against 2,005,000 last week. English farmers deliveries were 65,919 quarters, at an average price of 34s 5d. At one o'clock the market was quiet on the reaction at 102⅜, May 99⅞.

The close was ⅛ cents under these figures. On the curb puts on May sold at 1.01⅜ and calls at 1.02⅜.

The shorts in corn were panic stricken. After the first scramble, during which the high prices of the session prevailed, they became less extravagant in the prices which they were willing to pay the bulls for their release and there was a general letting down. After an advance of 2⅛ to 2⅜ the market closed only ⅜ to ½ higher.

The bulls in oats also turned on these and advanced the market ½ to 1⅜, but took in profits before the close and lost prices were only ⅛ to ¼ cents higher.

The provision market "caught on" to the fury of the storm which was raging in the corn pit, and for a time the traders in hog products were only a trifle behind the corn speculators in their eagerness to come off the short side. Pork advanced 35, lard 5 and ribs 7½ cents.

Closing prices: Wheat, March 99¾, May 1.02⅜, July 99⅝@99¾.

Corn—March 66⅜, May 66⅝, July 63⅞.

Oats—May 54⅜, July 51⅜.

Pork—March 11.[illegible], May 11.[illegible], July 12.[illegible].

Lard—March 6.57½, May 6.57½, July 6.77½.

Ribs—March 5.70, May 5.85, July 6.07½.

#### Stock Quotations.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Money on call easy at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5 to 7. Sterling exchange quiet but firm at 4.85¼ for sixty day bills and 4.88½ for demand.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Ex | 145 | St. L. & S. F | |
| American Ex | 116 | Preferred | |
| Central Pacific | 29½ | 1st Preferred | |
| C. & A | 121 | Tex. Pacific | |
| Preferred | | U. P | 44 |
| C. B. & Q | [illegible] | U. S. Ex | 65 |
| Del. Lack & W | 138½ | Wells Fargo Ex | 140 |
| D. & R. G | 17½ | Western Union | 80 |
| Preferred | 58 | Colo. Coal | 35 |
| East Tenn | | Homestake | |
| 2nd Preferred | | Iron Silver | 125 |
| Ft. Wayne | | Ontario | |
| Ft. Worth & D. C | | Quick Silver | |
| Illinois Central | 95 | Preferred | |
| Kan. & Tex | 11½ | Sutro | 5 |
| Mo. Pacific | 66 | Atchison | 26⅜ |
| Northern Pacific | 25⅝ | D. T. & F. W. cert | 22 |
| Preferred | | 4s registered | 121½ |
| C. & N. W | 103¼ | 4½s registered | 122 |
| Preferred | 140 | 4s coupons | 122½ |
| N. Y. C | 101 | 4½ coupons | 101 |
| Pullman P. Car | | Pacific 6s of '95 | 110 |
| Rock Island | 68½ | Pittsburg | |
| Canada Pacific | | Mich. Central | 91 |
| [illegible] | | Lake Shore | 108 |
| O. & M | 17 | Lead Trust | 17½ |
| [illegible] | | Sugar | 73½ |
| Reading | | Rio Grande W. Co | |
| Pacific Mail | 35½ | Preferred | |

#### It Was Loaded.

AUGUSTA, Ga., March 21.—Mrs. Martha Perry, colored and her child, Frances Williams, and Clarence Watkins were seriously injured, the latter probably fatally, by a mysterious explosion last night. Mrs. Perry picked up a piece of wood in the street on the way to her home on the outskirts of the city. On arriving at her residence she put the piece of wood in the stove. Shortly after a terrific explosion occurred and broke every pane of glass in the windows and demolished the stove. The injured people were struck by the flying fragments.

## WASHINGTON CITY.

### IMPORTANT EVENTS AT THE NATION'S CAPITAL

Rumors of Secretary Proctor's Resignation—The Galena Disaster—No Letter From Governor Nicholls—The Weekly Crop Bulletin—Minor Notes.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The rumor which [illegible] New York papers that Secretary Proctor intended to resign from the cabinet [illegible] the war department [illegible] in the absence of corresponding information was [illegible] department officials are not inclined to attach any importance to the rumor. Acting Secretary Grant when queried about the rumor said he knew nothing about it. Secretary Proctor recently appointed a military secretary, and it is pointed out that he would hardly have done so if he intended to leave the cabinet.

In an official report to the department Commander Bicknell, who commanded the Galena, says that the Galena does not seem to open any more. He says some water [illegible] The berth deck was flooded and the aft forehold is full of water. A beach watch has been maintained to collect anything of value washed ashore [illegible] he does not think any further assistance is needed, but if he had a diver he might satisfy a doubt whether the ship had been crowded on her [illegible] anchor. It was his intention, he says, on the date of the report, March 17, to take both vessels to Vineyard Haven as soon as possible. The Nina will lose her rudder only and perhaps have some pipes broken or burst by freezing water. He says that on March 18 he caused the main mast to fall, and it and the main yard were broken. He adds that if the ship holds together, the delay in getting the Galena started will result in bringing her off more easily and safely.

Secretary Blaine did not go to the state department today, but sent over to ascertain if the expected letter of Governor Nicholls on the New Orleans affair had been received, and word was sent him that it had not arrived.

The treasury department today redeemed $27,700 4½ per cent. bonds, making the aggregate to date $19,841,950.

The weekly crop bulletin for the week ending today issued by the signal office, says: Cold weather has continued during the week generally throughout the northern states, over which the ground is generally frozen and spring work delayed. In the northwest the ground is generally covered with snow, which is disappearing rapidly and which will furnish sufficient moisture in the spring wheat region to assure an excellent start of the crop. The weather was favorable throughout the fall wheat region, extending from Virginia and Ohio westward to Kansas and Nebraska, over which the conditions are reported as favorable and prospects excellent. Farm work is in progress as far north as Kentucky, Missouri and southern Kansas, although the season is backward. In New England the weather was unfavorable for sugar making but favorable for fruit, the late conditions extending over the fruit regions of the middle Atlantic states, where the low temperature occurred in time to delay the budding of fruit trees without injury. The week was cold in the south Atlantic states and too much rain has retarded farm work. Frosts injured early vegetables in southern Virginia on the 16th. North Carolina reports winter wheat and oats in good condition and South Carolina reports little work yet accomplished. Generally throughout the cotton region the week has been the most favorable of the season. Corn planting is being pushed vigorously and ground is being prepared for cotton, except in Texas where cotton planting is well under way and grain doing well. The week was very favorable in Arkansas and Tennessee, where conditions are all reported favorable; work is progressing rapidly and fruit generally uninjured. The special telegrams have not been received from the Pacific coast, but the weather during the week shown by daily reports was generally favorable, well-distributed showers having occurred throughout California and heavy rains on the north Pacific coast.

#### Revenue Officers Murdered.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Internal Revenue Commissioner Mason received a report this morning announcing that R. L. Barnwell, an employee of the internal revenue bureau was killed and Deputy Marshal Brim was wounded yesterday in Stockes county, North Carolina.

Several days ago they started for the mountains of western North Carolina to arrest moonshiners and it is supposed that they were killed while trying to arrest them. Barnwell is a brother-in-law of Congressman Ewart of North Carolina.

Commissioner Mason this afternoon received [illegible] particulars of the killing of Special Agent Barnwell in Stockes county, N. C., by moonshiners. The telegram is from Revenue Agent McCoy and states that Deputy Field with Barnwell and Deputy Marshall Brim were destroying an illicit distillery 175 miles from Mt. Airy, on the 20th inst. Barnwell and Field were in the distillery. Brim was close by on the outside in the midst of dense brush in which the murderers were concealed. The bushwhackers fired on Brim first. Barnwell went to his assistance and was shot in the back. He staggered back into the house and died two hours later. Barnwell's remains were brought to Greensboro and subsequently removed to his home. The officers had no opportunity to defend themselves.

#### A Crazy Man at the White House.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Harry Martin, a stepson of Senator Vance of North Carolina, jumped through the blind and window of a room in the executive mansion tonight at 9 o'clock, in one leap, and landed prone upon the floor. The crash of breaking glass attracted the attention of Officers Dubois and Kenny, on duty, in the mansion, who at once rushed into the room. There, sprawling upon the floor lay a large, well formed man dressed in only his pants, undershirt and shoes. He had been slightly stunned by his fall, but upon the appearance of the officers immediately began an attack on them. After a severe struggle in which Martin was almost divested of the few clothes he had on, he was overpowered, and ropes being brought, he was bound hand and foot and sent to the First precinct police station in the police ambulance. The struggle in overcoming Martin created the greatest uproar and the president rushed down the stairs from the second story where he had been sitting with his family and witnessed the struggle. He had seized a heavy cane as he came and stood by ready to render the officers any assistance if needed. Martin being bound, he uttered the most fearful language that could be heard all over the house. The affair made Mrs. Harrison and the ladies of the [illegible] during the remainder of the evening. Martin is a well known young man about town, and quite popular in social circles. He has been drinking [illegible] tonight was [illegible]. He had escaped from some friends, scaled the fence in the rear of the White House grounds, traversed the grounds [illegible] and ascended the winding stairs to the [illegible] of the executive mansion [illegible] the red rooms. Tonight Martin is confined in a cell in the police station. His friends express the deepest mortification at the [illegible] episode.

#### In Better Health

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Secretary Windom continues to improve and it is thought he will be able to be at his desk at the state department by Monday.

Gen. Spinola is reported to be gaining strength daily and his complete recovery is looked for.

#### Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Forecast for Colorado: Fair; colder Sunday night; winds becoming northwest.

#### The End of the Walk.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The greatest fizzle of a six-day pedestrian race ever held in this or any other city ended to-night shortly after 10 o'clock. Hughes carried off the honors. He covered 558 miles, leading his nearest competitor by eighteen miles. During the week he had less rest than any other man in the race excepting Moore, resting but 15 hours and 5 minutes. Moore had 15 hours and 9 minutes. The other men did well but not what was expected of them. The financial troubles at the outlook disheartened the contestants. Bennett was the unknown quantity. He proved a good one and is sure to be prominent in future races. The closing hours were unlike those of any previous match. The attendance was slim and little enthusiasm was shown. The receipts to be divided amount to about $900.

The close at the close was: Hughes 558 miles 2 laps; Bennett 540-6; Moore 530-1; Hegelman 526-6; Harty 525-3; Noremac 525-0; Peach 330-0.

#### Chicago Democrats Bolt.

CHICAGO, March 21.—At the Democratic city convention this afternoon the committee on credentials reported against seating the Harrison delegates in the contested wards. Harrison's supporters withdrew in a body and repaired to Uhlich's hall, where they organized a convention of their own and nominated Carter H. Harrison for mayor. They will probably nominate the rest of the ticket next week. After the withdrawal of the Harrison men the convention nominated the following ticket: For mayor, DeWitt C. Cregier; for treasurer, George J. Weiss; for city attorney, Jacob J. Kern; for city clerk, James C. Strain.

#### A Railway Wreck.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 21.—Train No. 27, passenger south bound on the Louisville and Nashville, due to leave here at 2:45 p. m., jumped the track on the connection between Brook and Floyd streets. The engine was going at a good rate of speed, and, for fifty feet it plowed the ground. The engineer, George Burgate, was instantly killed and his body badly mangled. Fireman Al Erskine was fatally injured. None of the passengers were injured.

#### Memorial Services.

NEW YORK, March 21.—Memorial services were held this forenoon in the little chapel in Roosevelt street for the eleven Italians who were lynched in New Orleans. High mass of requiem was celebrated and an oration delivered by the Rev. Father Zaboglio, who alluded to the lynched men as martyrs. In the centre of the church, near the chancel, stood a catafalque which was covered with floral pieces.

#### Lawrence Barrett's Funeral.

NEW YORK, March 21.—The funeral of Lawrence Barrett will take place at 10 o'clock on Monday morning from the Windsor hotel. The body will be taken on the noon train to Cohasset Beach, near Boston, where it will be interred in the cemetery near Mr. Barrett's country seat. Rev. Thomas E. Sherman will probably officiate at the funeral.

#### The Columbian Exposition.

CHICAGO, March 21.—The first building of the World's Columbian exposition will be under roof in a few days. It is located at Jackson park, just within a stone's throw of the site selected for the government display. It is not very much to look at—just a two story brick, and the cheapest kind of bricks at that—but it will be worth preserving after it has served its purpose, just as Libby prison, John Brown's fort at Harper's Ferry and other reminiscences of great events are being preserved in accordance with the existing mania. In it are to be located the constructor general and his staff and the superintendent of buildings, while in the wings that jut out from the right and left are fireproof vaults that are intended to contain the plans of all the exposition construction, and which are valued at a round half a million dollars.

I have an idea that an almost similar story was told a month or so ago about a little two story frame building on the Lake Front park, and the first stakes for which were driven in with much eclat. This latter structure stands solitary and alone in a snow drift, with a sad, mournful, Godforsaken air about it. Its glory as the first alleged structure of the exposition has vanished. It [illegible] from the frozen [illegible] with a blare of trumpets, but ere the shingles had covered its roof the Lake Front as a site had been abandoned, and, thereupon vanished its claims upon history. It can be had [illegible] for the [illegible] willing to cart it away, or rather to get it out of sight by that peculiar method of removing houses from one section of the city to another that prevails only in Chicago. Yet even on these liberal terms there is no one to do it honor. Nobody wants it, and eventually it will be razed to the ground in mighty less time than it took to put it up.

### RAILWAY RUMBLES.

There are 208,749 railroad bridges in the United States.

There are 7,671 locomotive engineers employed on the Pennsylvania system, and the average pay is $112 a month.

At the end of 1888 Persia had completed railroad system extending six miles, working one locomotive and two cars.

The will of the late J. N. McCullough, of the Pennsylvania company, showed his estate to be worth over $10,000,000.

Rice Harper, the originator and projector of the Lake Shore road, died at Sandusky recently. He was eighty eight years old.

According to Poor's Manual there are 31,-[illegible] locomotives in the United States. At the end of 1890 there were 1,1[illegible] freight cars in America.

Railroad managers are somewhat exercised over a decision by an Iowa court that it is not forgery for any one to sign an other's name to a railroad contract.

The fastest train in Great Britain is on the Great Northern railway, which makes the run from Grantham to Doncaster, seventy and one-half miles, in fifty-six minutes.

## OXFORD-CAMBRIDGE

### DARK BLUE WINS IN THE GREAT ENGLISH BOAT RACE

Scenes on River and Stream—A Hot Contest [illegible] The Best Race Known for Years—A Close Struggle to the [illegible].

LONDON, March 21.—The forty-eighth of the [illegible] between the crews of [illegible] Oxford [illegible]. The race was over the [illegible] at a point about [illegible] Putney bridge near [illegible] and [illegible] the Ship Inn at Mortlake. [illegible] The distance is about four and a quarter miles. The course [illegible] the Middlesex and Surrey [illegible] the stations are termed the Middlesex and Surrey stations.

[illegible] the [illegible] stations [illegible] for the next two miles [illegible] the Middlesex water is the most advantageous for the last mile and a quarter. Only [illegible] are allowed to follow the [illegible] in addition to the [illegible] of these steamers [illegible] occupied by representatives of the press.

A second [illegible] devoted to old university oarsmen and the two remaining were set apart for the officers of the different college boat clubs of the two universities. The Thames conservancy board policed the course and assigned proper positions to the many [illegible] loaded with oarsmen and their admirers, which were anchored or moored along the river. In addition the house tops, towpaths, streets and other points of vantage near the Thames about Putney itself and at Hammersmith, Barnes, Mortlake and other places were crowded with spectators, as on many previous occasions, thousands of carriages of every description, from the donkey cart loaded with costermongers to the four-in-hand loaded with aristocrats, were to be seen lining the river banks and the most convenient places. As usual Oxford admirers displayed a wealth of dark blue ribbon, rosettes and other ornaments, while the friends of Cambridge made an equally lavish display of light blue silk.

Although the river banks were lined with many thousands of persons; though the usual fleet of barges and steamboats was moored along the course, and though the numerous styles of vehicles were represented here, there and everywhere, the attendance, as a whole, did not equal that of former years owing to the early hour at which the race was rowed and to the prevalence of a sleet storm in the forenoon and bitter cold weather. However, old "Father Thames" broad bosom was crowded with various craft, from the small boat to the barge, the scene being happy and now and then lit up by streaks of flashing sunshine.

Oxford won the toss, and chose the Middlesex or north shore side. Cambridge had to be content with Surrey, or southern [illegible]. The [illegible] started prettily and successfully at 11 a. m.

As the crews bent to their work hail and snow was falling upon them in no pleasant fashion and a strong east northeast wind was raising a very choppy sea. Both crews had been expecting bad weather and consequently they both utilized pretty high sash boards.

Cambridge at first got away with the lead, pulling a shorter, smarter, [illegible] quicker [illegible] stroke than Oxford, and at the Claypers' boathouse the Cambridge crew was ahead.

Then Oxford bent to her work, pulling the long dragging, powerful stroke peculiar to the oarsmen of that university. This stroke soon told and Oxford was leading slightly at the Craven cottage, six furlongs from the start.

At the Crab Tree, one mile and three furlongs from the start, Oxford had the lead by a length, but under the influence of a period of bright sunshine which succeeded the hail and snow, the Cambridge crew spurted neatly and gallantly, pulling their shorter, quicker stroke with plenty of vim and a good grip on the water which surged their boat ahead in fine style. This effort redoubled their cries at the river banks, and at the soap works, one mile and three and a half furlongs from the start, the two boats were apparently on a level. At the Doves, two miles from the start, Oxford led slightly, Cambridge still sticking to their work in splendid style, instead of the coming up of their dark blue opponents. The cheering and excitement was intense, and a dead heat was looked upon as a possibility, not to say a probability.

The struggle in the last quarter of a mile of the course will long be remembered in the aquatic world. It was simply magnificent. Oxford had all the work she could do to cut out for them as the boats rounded the Barnes bend of the river. Cambridge was rowing pluckily and with plenty of strength, but Oxford passed over the line first by a quarter of a length, amid intense, almost indescribable excitement, winning the grandest race rowed on the Thames river in many years. Oxford's time was 22 minutes. The betting was nominally 3 to 1 on Oxford.

#### Balmaceda's Friends.

LONDON, March 21.—A dispatch from Santiago De Chili to The Times says: "A report comes from Buenos Ayres that President Balmaceda's new war vessels, the Admiral Lynch and Conde II, which were at Buenos Ayres, have escaped the insurgent cruisers [illegible] intercept them. The whole of the population, the nitrate syndicates, the foreign capitalists, and the clergy, except in the province of Tarapaca, side with President Balmaceda.

#### The Philadelphia Bank.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 21.—The doors of the Keystone National Bank, which the United States authorities took charge of yesterday remained closed today. No one was allowed inside the building except officials of the bank. Various rumors are afloat as to the amount of city and state money on deposit. One statement is to the effect that of the [illegible] deposited, $441,[illegible] was credited to the account of the city treasurer and nearly $30,000 collected by the city treasurer in his capacity as fiscal agent of the state and for which he is responsible. The bank and city officials refuse either to confirm or deny the rumor.

#### The Chilian Revolution.

SANTIAGO, March 13.—The war still goes on with but little change, the government forces as a rule being badly defeated. At this moment it looks as if Arica would be the next town to undergo a bombardment. Day before yesterday the town was heavily armed [illegible] ships [illegible] Iquique and were subsequently sent to the [illegible] The horrible details of the [illegible] of Iquique during which [illegible] and about 300 perished [illegible] However, it is learned that the frightful devastation was not due to shells but was materially hastened by the explosion of the large kerosene tanks which were the first to go. Hundreds of lives were lost in these explosions. Many were burned alive when the oil tanks exploded and when the fire reached the nitrate buildings [illegible] the loss of human life was fearful. The fire is still raging and the loss to the oil and nitrate works amounts to over $[illegible].

### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

In the Cincinnati republican convention John D. Mosby was re-nominated for mayor.

Hon. Levi C. Wade, president of the Mexican Central company, died yesterday morning.

The chamber of deputies discussed the revised budget, and adopted a vote of confidence in the government, 256 to 94.

The jury in the case of the victims of the steamer [illegible] accidental death. The jury deliberated for three hours before reaching a decision.

While driving, Wesley Warner, a prominent farmer of London and his two daughters were struck by a Canadian Pacific passenger train and all three were killed.

Gold coin to the amount of $500,000 was ordered at the subtreasury yesterday morning for export to Europe, making the total which went on yesterday's steamers $1,775,000.

Walter E. Hope, aged 30, an insurance broker of New York was killed by being caught in the shafting in Tygert's fertilizing works, Point House Road and Pennsylvania railroad.

Mr. Williams, a prominent [illegible] of Boston, was thrown from the platform of the "Boston flyer" on the Pokepsin Bridge railroad a few miles west of Deckertown and instantly killed.

Mr. Parnell is in Dublin conferring with the leaders of the Cork election committee in regard to Mr. Healy's challenge. The Parnell leaders passed a resolution of thanks for the generosity of New York to Parnell envoys.

Reports from Montana points indicate that there was a distinct earthquake shock at 1:35 o'clock yesterday afternoon at Butte, Anaconda, and Billings. The shock was in places sufficient to knock dishes from cupboards.

The 5-story brick building 44 Montgomery [illegible] was gutted by fire. The plant of the paper, worth $125,000, is a total loss. Loss on building, $61,000. Both properties are partially insured.

J. Pierpont Morgan will leave for London next Wednesday on the Majestic. It is understood that he goes to personally supervise the funding of the Argentine loan, which has been undertaken by J. S. Morgan & Co. of London.

The Standard and Manhattan oil companies have begun a great fight in Ohio over shipping fuel oil to manufacturers. In order to crush out the Manhattan the Standard has cut the price of fuel oil to twenty cents a barrel, delivered anywhere.

Governor Pattison of Pennsylvania, has fixed Monday next at 12 o'clock as the time for the hearing of counsel in the matter of the requisition for James Hughes wanted at Rochester, N. Y., on charge of "coercion" in connection with a strike of tailors.

Private Secretary Halford said that the president is going west if he can, but will abandon the trip if the state of the public business makes it necessary. He has not made up his mind yet one way or the other, although the chances are in favor of his going.

The steamer Abyssinia struggled at [illegible] but was afterward assisted off. The second officer and two of the crew were drowned. This may be the British steamer Abyssinia, Captain Lee, which was last reported as having arrived at Hong Kong, February 21, from Vancouver.

Jas. Kirk, a sentenced criminal, while in charge of a deputy sheriff enroute to Jefferson City, Mo., jumped through the window of the train while running 40 miles per hour. He was evidently unhurt as he made his escape. A large reward has been offered for his apprehension.

The Toronto Globe's Ottawa special says, Sir Charles Tupper, minister of finance, Mr. Foster, and Sir John Thompson, minister of justice, are ready to start for Washington at any moment to have an informal talk over the question of reciprocity with Canada with Secretary Blaine and the British minister.

A special dispatch from Montreal says: It is reported that the United States customs authorities have [illegible] that detailed invoices must accompany all shipments in bond carried through the state of Maine for inspection. This is regarded as the first retaliatory measure for the liberals' defeat.

A fire in the five-story brown stone building 525 Broadway last evening caused a loss of $80,000. The principal losers were Moss & Goldstein, clothiers, loss 10,000; and Mack & Steinberger, clothiers, $30,000. The damage to the building was $5700. The fire was confined to the upper floor, but the lower floors were deluged and considerable of the loss resulted from water.

Sir John P. Hennessy interviewed Mr. Gladstone yesterday before questioning the government on the Newfoundland matter. Mr. Gladstone will on Monday invite Mr. Smith to give a reply to the Newfoundland legislature. Sir John P. Hennessey argued that the cession of Gambia to France would induce France to abandon her Newfoundland claims.

While in New Orleans a few days ago Senator Allison was reported as having strongly denounced the Italian lynching there and as saying that the evidence brought out on the trial was not strong enough to convict them. Senator Allison has reached his home in this city. He denies the truth of the statements attributed to him, and says that so far as he could learn all but two of the slaughtered Italians were known to be guilty. He says the United States cannot be held liable for indemnity.

The national convention of musicians adopted a resolution petitioning the government to prohibit the employment of any band in government employ from entering into contract for private entertainments. A resolution was also adopted asking from the secretary of the treasury a consistent definition of the terms "artist" and a "artist's material" under the "alien contract labor" law. Musicians are now admitted as "artists" but their instruments are classed as "implements of tradesmen."

One of the most daring robberies that has occurred in St. Louis for some time occurred Friday night. Kate Burg, claiming Kansas City as her home, entered the jewelry store of Henry Yost, 1400 Olive street, and asked to see some diamonds. The clerk placed a tray before her, from which she selected one, and going to the door as if desirous of examining it, dashed out and started on a run toward Washington avenue. After the clerk had recovered from his surprise he started in pursuit and caught her at Fifteenth and Morgan, seven blocks away. She was turned over to an officer. Lack of money, she says, forced her to commit the robbery.

The steamer Welsh, from Cardiff March 3 for Rio Janeiro, was caught in the recent gale and dismasted. She sprang a leak and despite the efforts of the crew at the pumps she continued to rapidly sink. On the 11th she sighted the schooner Logo, and launched a boat with the chief officer and five seamen. The gale was raging at its height and it was momentarily expected that the Welsh would go down. The boat managed to reach the Logo and report the condition of the weather. The Logo's lights were flashed to inform the crew of the Welsh that succor was at hand and the schooner had almost reached the disabled vessel when suddenly the Welsh foundered and the fourteen men on board were drowned. The violence of the storm made it impossible for the Logo's boat to pick up any of the unfortunate men.


# DE COURSEY & ALDRICH,

## REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS AND LOANS.

### WHERE CAN I MAKE MONEY?

*THIS is the question which hundreds of people in this city are asking themselves.*

*We propose to answer it.*

*Property lying four blocks north, east and south of the center of this city--Pike's Peak and Nevada avenues--ranges in price from $2000 to $5000 for a lot 50x190 feet.*

*Property lying four blocks west of this centre, in Parrish's Addition, ranges in price from $600 to $800 for the same size lot.*

*What is the cause of this difference?*

*Principally the difference of accessibility. When this is removed by the construction of the viaduct over Bijou street prices will come much nearer together.*

*The viaduct is now well under way, and we are already noting a disposition among owners of property in Parrish's Addition to increase their prices.*

*Where can I make money?*

*We answer: "By purchasing now some of the properties we offer below. You can clear a profit of from 25 to 50 per cent. within six months. They may also be made to produce large incomes."*

### PARRISH'S ADDITION.

1. A corner on Bijou and Spruce streets, 100x190. The price is [illegible]. It will be worth $2000 within six months. If can be cut into [illegible] facing Spruce [illegible] built upon them [illegible] rent steadily for from $15 to $20 per month. This is [illegible] of from 20 to 25 per cent. upon the investment.
2. Two lots on Bijou street west of Spruce, together 100x190. [illegible] bargain, and the figure at which they are offered is too low for [illegible] to remain long unsold.
3. A corner on Platte avenue at Chestnut street, 100 by about 140, for $1100. This, too, is very cheap.
4. Another corner on Platte avenue, 100x190, which is a bargain at $1800.
5. Three lots on Spruce street, between Kiowa and Pike's Peak, [illegible] 50x100 feet, for $100 each, on easy terms.

### OTHER GOOD PROPERTY.

1. A corner on Huerfano and Cascade streets, 190x100 feet, at a bargain. [illegible] three [illegible], and, if [illegible], we will sell them [illegible].
2. A lot 50x130, on the corner of Kiowa and Pitkin streets. It is a beautiful location, and the price, $850, is low.
3. A fine building lot on Grant avenue. It is very large and [illegible]. It is a bargain at $600.
4. A lot 50x100 on Bijou street, between Weber street and Wahsatch avenue, in a good location. Price $3000.
5. On North Cascade avenue we have a corner lot 100x190 [illegible] sell for $[illegible]. Or it might be sold in [illegible].
6. Over in Bott's addition to Colorado City we have four lots with a good [illegible] room house, which can be bought for $700, with but $400 [illegible]. This is [illegible] one's opportunity.
7. A lot on Huerfano street, opposite the Sisters' hospital, for $800. We [illegible] $150 cash on this and the balance may be paid in installments.
8. Four full lots on Cascade avenue in the Russell addition, at a low price.
9. Five lots in the Walnut addition on Cache la Poudre and G[illegible] near El Paso, at prices from $200 to $300 each.
10. A lot on Prospect street, near Platte avenue, facing [illegible]. It has a [illegible] house upon it and can be bought for $800. This is cheap.
11. The corner of Tejon and Columbia streets, 80x100 feet, at a bargain. This is a beautiful location.
12. Last on this list, yet the choicest and best of all, is the southwest corner of Pike's Peak and Nevada avenues, the finest vacant business site left in this city. We are now offering this at a great bargain.

### FOR RENT.

1. A well furnished six room house on N. Nevada ave. It has a bath [illegible] cent, and is a fine place. Rent $60.
2. No. 18 Kiowa st., just west of Cascade ave. A large 10 room [illegible] with baths and all improvements. The lot is 70x184. Rent $65.
3. A new five room house on N. Weber street [illegible] sewer connection. The rent, $23 per month, is very cheap.
4. Six furnished rooms on S. Tejon st. near Costilla. Rent $15. Also a furnished three room cottage on rear of the lot. Rent $10.
5. A four room cottage on Platte ave. near Cascade. It is [illegible] rent is $40.

PLACE YOUR PROPERTY WITH US FOR SALE. We make a [illegible] of property along Colorado, Grant, Washington and Lincoln avenues, in Parrish's and adjoining additions, and in Calvert Heights.

PLACE YOUR PROPERTY WITH US FOR RENT. We have [illegible] applications for property to rent that we can fill. If you wish to purchase [illegible] property, call upon us and we will give you our most [illegible] attention.

[illegible] Remember that we can help you in the sale or renting of your [illegible] and that we shall be glad to [illegible] you at any time. [illegible]

# DE COURSEY & ALDRICH,

## 12 1-2 S. Tejon St.,

COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.



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Rates made known on application.

JOB WORK
Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All parties having advertisements in the paper [illegible] will please make it known at the business office where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.
No claims are allowed against employes of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts.
All advertisements for the Weekly Gazette must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.
Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

R. W. STEELE,
Manager of the Gazette.


Governor Nichols' letter to Secretary Blaine is slower than the Republic's ap[illegible].

The Australian ballot law is too mild a [illegible] are for Denver's Seventh ward. They should hold their elections in a burglar proof vault.

People who have not taken a preliminary course in the morgue and dissecting room will not enjoy the testimony in the Millington trial yesterday.

The need of the state for a reservoir in Saguache county and a road in Doug[las] has been satisfied so far as the house is concerned. It is a wonder that they did not tack on an emergency clause.

The following from the Denver Republican of yesterday gives the status of the Printers' Home building: "The contract for the Childs-Drexel Printers' Home [was] finally awarded yesterday to Thomas Hay and Thomas Nicholl for $60,000 by the building committee of the trustees. When the committee met on Tuesday [illegible] the bids they found that it would be impossible to adhere to the original limit placed at $50,000; accordingly they whittled and obtained from their [illegible] the required authority to ex[illegible]. Of the successful bid[ders], Thomas Hayes secured the brick [and stone] work and the excavating and Thomas Nicholl the balance. The contractors will commence within ten days and will be completed within one year. [illegible] Wolcott & Vaile are the attorneys for the building committee and all [matters] requiring counsel and legal ad[vice] [are] to be looked after by them. [The] work of the committee having been [illegible] Dimath and Morgan left for the [illegible] at 1 p. m. [illegible] the first [illegible] established by any union begins [illegible]. The edifice will cost $10,000 [more] than originally intended."

**HOW TO [SEE] A PRINTING OFFICE AND BINDERY.**

At the reception to-morrow evening, for which invitations have been [issued] to the patrons of the Gazette, the main [object] will be to show to those inter[ested] what a printing office and bindery is. The guests will be received in the business office of the Gazette. To those who [wish] to inspect the mechanical department of the Gazette we make the following [suggestions].

The reader will take the elevator to the third story. Here he can pass into the [new] building and see the workshops of the Gazette. He will enter first the room of the city editor. Beyond this is the room of the telegraph editor. A special wire from the Postal Telegraph comes into this room from which the United Press report is taken on a typewriter, which will be a novel feature to many of [the] visitors. A pneumatic tube will also be put into this room connecting with the Western Union office, and through this tube the report of the Associated Press will be received. A door leads from the telegraph room into what is [called] the news room, where the news [is] put up and the forms made up. In this room can be seen everything regarding the making of a newspaper except the printing. First, there is the copy hook, from which the printers take their copy. After this is set there are galleys for emptying it into and slugs at the [head] of each "take" to show who set it. Proof is taken of the galley and after the proof is read the galley is corrected. It is thus ready to be emptied into the forms.

Passing down by the rear stairway to the floor below will be found the bindery. Here can be seen a large number of very interesting machines. There is everything in this room for turning out a blank book and the [visitor] may watch the various processes from ruling the paper to making it into sections, sewing it, forwarding it, and finally finishing it. There are also to be found samples of fine bindings of printed work. The wire stitcher, the paging machine, the perforator, and several other smaller machines that may be passed over will be found very interesting on examination.

Below this floor is the job composition [room] where all books, pamphlets, blanks, bill heads, etc., are put in type. Directly [off] this is the stereotyping room. This room will also be in operation and the process of stereotyping may be seen practically exemplified.

In the basement at the foot of the rear flight of stairs is the boiler room, containing a battery of two boilers. The receiving tank, duplex pump, and many other interesting things may be found [here] outside of the boilers. Close by the foot of the stairs is an Atlas engine which runs all the machinery of the Gazette except the elevator. In this [room] will be found the press that prints the Gazette and a part of its large edition for Tuesday morning will be struck off, while visitors are present, during Monday evening. Here also will be found some five cylinder and five platen [presses]. Each one of these will be [running] some time during the even[ing]. In order to show the art of print[ing] [a form] will be made ready on the [press] [illegible] that the care which is necessary to bring up every part of every letter [will be] shown. The great art of [press]work is [shown] before there is any print[ing]. It will pay our readers to [spend] some time investigating this ma[chinery]. At the northwestern portion of this room is a door leading into the stock room, where our visitors may see where the paper, etc., for our job work is kept. There will be [a] [illegible] by a stairway to the front building from the southwest corner of this room. It is expected that the whole Gazette force will be present to show the people all branches of the business. One may see how a newspaper, a blank book, or a fine printed book is made, as well as a large number of other different products of a printing office. As it will probably be impossible to attend every party with one able to explain, it is hoped that our guests will be free in asking questions, as the employes will only be too glad to give information. They will only hesitate for fear of being officious. Many of the rooms in the front building will also be open. The top floor will be given up to the young people for dancing.

## CROWN AND SCEPTER

Friedrich Wilhelm, the present heir apparent to the German throne, is a boy of nine years.

The Duke of Aosta while hunting near Rome was thrown from his horse and painfully injured, his shoulder being dislocated.

The Princess of Wales has not altered the shape of her bonnet for years, although in other matters she follows the flights of fashion.

Poor Christina of Spain has been ordered by her physicians to a[bsent] herself from the capital and to take absolute rest for several months.

The czar owns a house in Holland, and is having it thoroughly overhauled and made sound. It was Peter the Great's house in Zaandam.

King Otto's health is reported to be failing, and it is said that but for careful watching he would probably end his life like his brother Louis, the late king of Bavaria.

King Kalakaua's coffin was made of kau and kou wood of about 600 pieces, even the handles were made of wood. No metal of any kind was to be seen except the inscription plate.

Prince Nicholas of Montenegro has notified the porte of his intention of paying a visit to the sultan. He will be accompanied by a numerous retinue, and will be the guest of Abdul Hamid.

Queen Marguerite of Italy is a learned lady as well as being a charming one, and can dazzle a savant with her linguistical powers, or a courtier with a display of diamonds that few queens can rival.

The queen of Denmark is a fine pianist, and her daughter, the [princess], is nearly as good. At the Danish court chamber music is a daily occupation, generally a quartet, with the queen at the piano. Beethoven and Brahms are the favorite composers.

Emperor William is writing, with the assistance of Prof. [illegible], his former master, a history of William I in two volumes. Only 100 copies will be printed, and these are to be presented to sovereigns and other distinguished personages.

## ARMY AND NAVY NOTES

Eleven [ba]ttle ships are now being built for the German government.

Secretary Proctor has issued an order authorizing the enlistment in the army of not more than 1,000 Indians.

The Japanese naval minister urges that seventy-five [vessels] be [added] to his country's armament, almost doubling its strength.

Count Rothenburg, 19 years old, is the youngest lieutenant in the Prussian army. He is assigned to the First [Re]giment of dragoons.

A bullet has just been patented the [core] of which as well as the body is covered by an alloy non fusible at any temperature which it is possible to generate in a gun barrel.

English officers are aghast at the proposition to abolish the cocked hat and fifth [illegible] worn by the superior officers of the army. Major James, of the Sixteenth lancers, started the idea.

Experiments are being made with Japanese lacquer at the Brooklyn navy yard to determine its value in protecting the hulls of steel cruisers from marine growths and the corrosive action of sea water.

India is [sp]eaking [illegible] in her defensive improvements of all kinds. Perhaps the most noteworthy of these are the coast defenses. The principal harbors are already protected by submarine mines and torpedo boats.

Owing to the difficulties that have so often been found with the closed type of engines for electric light machinery, the English admiralty has abolished them in recent ships and substituted open engines of the compound type.

Secretary Proctor has awarded medals of honor to the following named enlisted men for gallantry in the action of Wounded Knee creek, S. D., in December last: First Sergeant Jacob Trautman, Troop I, Seventh cavalry, and Corporal Paul H. Weimer and Privates Joshua B. Hartzog, George Green and John Flood, all of Light Battery F, First artillery.

## SCIENTIFIC WAIFS.

A microscopic examination shows that the word "hello" makes 10,000 indentations in a phonographic cylinder.

Experiment tends to show that the edges of the flame of a petroleum lamp give from 37 to 38 per cent less light than the flat surface.

It has recently been shown that when cast and malleable iron are used in the [same] structure a galvanic action is set up between them and the malleable iron is corroded.

Virus taken from hares is being experimented with in France and thus far it has been found to work equally well for the purposes of vaccination as virus taken from calves.

Scientific men say that the earth's age is about half a million years for the nebular and stellar period and about 35,000,000 of which 15,000,000 are spent for the period of organic beings.

Cork covering for steam pipes has proved very successful in England, and in some cases it has been found to make a difference of 100 to 124 degrees from the temperature of uncovered pipes.

There is an element in the common pineapple similar to pepsin and of such remarkable strength that the juice of a single apple will digest ten pounds of beef. It is further stated that the juice of the fruit is a very active solvent of the membrane found in diphtheria.

The effect which living at high altitudes has on the blood of animals has been recently investigated, and the results show that the proportion of oxygen in the blood of men and animals acclimatized there was the same as that of dwellers at lower levels.

## EPICUREAN MORSELS

Choice lettuce is now grown in Florida.

Whitebait are [bes]t fried in a large quantity of boiling fat.

Potatoes a la Anna are baked in an oven with unlimited butter.

A la mode beef is much improved by the addition of oysters and mushrooms.

Thin slices of bread, sirup and thick cream make an English combination called "thunder and lightning sandwiches."

Spoons being the correct thing to use in eating an orange, "orange spoons" have appeared, and are so made as to be a real convenience.

"Sweetbread sandwiches" are something new, and are having a fashionable run. The crust of the bread is all cut off and the sandwich made of triangular form.

# NEWS OF EUROPE.

## OUR WEEKLY CABLE LETTER FROM THE OLD WORLD

**An Eventful Year for Belgium. The Significance of Bismarck's Purchase of Berlin Real Estate. American Pork in Germany. The Lady Who Was Abducted by Her Husband.**

[Copyright Cable 1891 by the United Press.]

LONDON, March 21.—Facts are fast bearing out the prediction that 1891 would prove a very eventful year for Belgium. Indeed, the turn taken by the suffrage agitation [in] the Brussels house of representatives agreed to the introduction of Mr. Janson's bill for the revision of clause 47, 53 and 56 of the constitution has been watched [with] [illegible] by foreign on lookers and is awakening [illegible] attention throughout Europe. Almost every week has been bringing forth some fresh and exciting incident pointing to the conclusion that the Belgian monarch is [illegible] upon just such a crisis as that which King Leopold's grandfather Louis Philippe had to face in France from 1840 to 1848, when through the obstinacy of the Guizot cabinet it came to an evil end. There is no doubt that the army recruited as it is on the conscription system from the ranks of the very class that are clamoring for the franchise cannot be relied upon to quell any disturbance arising out of the suffrage agitation. A host of eminent but retired generals who severely denounced the defects of the present military system and the sluggish policy of the present minister of war General Ponthus, urge from a military point of view, a wide extension of the suffrage. Their plea is that an invasion of Belgium by a [Fr]... would find Belgium totally powerless in spite of the costly fortifications which General Brealmont is erecting in the valley of the Meuse, the military forces being neither sufficient in numbers nor strong enough in loyalty to be seriously reckoned upon. Compulsory military service, according to these high authorities, has become an imperative want, but this, they contend, can only be attained through universal suffrage, seeing that the small well-to-do class in which political power is solely vested will never forego the privilege of escaping military service unless compelled to do so by the weight of popular opinion expressed at the polls.

Another feature of the situation is the extraordinary steadiness of purpose with which the workingmen's party maintain their demand for full and unconditional suffrage and resolutely prepare for the contingency of a disappointment on that score. Their threat is that they will compel the upper ten thousand to grant them their demand by a general strike of labor throughout the country, and to this end the working classes are not only saving as much as they can of their daily earnings, but steadily procuring outside resources by means of a subscription fund [illegible] [gene]rale. Little green tickets representing a receipt for a penny are being offered throughout the country to sympathizers with the suffrage demand, and are also asking building for the leading [illegible] the means wherewith to carry out, if need be, a bitter war of the masses against the [classes].

Meanwhile not a single stone do they leave unturned to attain their end by the simple force of persuasion. Having resolved from the first to act on their own account, without identifying themselves with any political body, liberal or clerical, radical or conservative, they are appealing in turn to the sympathies or fears of each, and all, not caring from which hands they may secure the right to vote so long as they do secure it. They have petitioned the king himself in his own palace and have also appealed to the bishops in the name of christianity and social peace. Thus it will be seen that the demand for the revision of the constitution and the establishment of universal suffrage is being conducted with an astonishing [illegible] deliberateness and ability by a class of men evidently intent upon enforcing it by any means, gentle, violent, constitutional or not. The conservative cabinet have made up their minds to accept the principle of revising the franchise clauses of the constitution and, while opposing universal suffrage, to suggest such a compromise as a measure of household suffrage, somewhat on the line of the English system. The only question that remains is whether the measure of reform which the house of representatives may decide upon granting will satisfy the [masses] and avert the fiercest struggle for which the working men are preparing. The social [future] of Belgium, the [fate] of the monarchy and the present position of the "Buffer state" towards its powerful neighbors, all appear to be staked upon the problem.

The purchase by Prince Bismarck of two houses in Berlin is accepted as evidence of his intention to sit in the reichstag. His main objection to living in Berlin was that he might have to live in a hotel. The prince is strongly attached to home life, and if he allows himself to be called back again to the capital, he will take his family with him. Of course, apart from this, the houses are a good investment. The prince, however, shows a tender attachment for Friedrichsruhe and has refused the tempting offer of a Hamburg syndicate for the erection of a number of villas on the edge of the small lake, the so-called mill pond behind the schloss. It is the prettiest park of the estate and the prince wishes to keep it intact during his lifetime.

The news that the American president has ordered Minister Phelps to notify the German empire that America proposes to retaliate for the exclusion of American pork from Germany has caused widespread consternation in Germany. The German manufacturers have not noticed any serious diminution of exports to America under the McKinley bill and an embargo on that trade which of late years has become very important, would be a staggering blow to German industry. The Berlin officials affect not to believe that such instructions have been sent, but according to the latest Berlin advices, they too are [in] a state of mind. Prohibition of American pork has been enforced by the German authorities with exasperated severity. Their custom house officers have watched for it with lynx eyes and it has been the rule when any was seized to douse it with kerosene and burn it up, not even allowing it to be sold for the benefit of the customs, apparently for fear that the people would find out that it was good to eat. The order of the American president is actually sent places the imperial government in a dilemma between the agricultural classes in whose interests the prohibition has been maintained and the industrial classes, who want the pork and also want to keep on making American goods.

The friends of Mr. E. H. Jackson who carried off his wife at Clitheroe, the lady having just been released by order of the appellate court, say that there is another side to the story. Mr. Jackson has a lawyer named Baldwin who is a relative by marriage. That is, Baldwin is the husband of Mrs. Jackson's sister. It is claimed in Jackson's behalf that influence in that connection has been brought to bear on the wife to keep her away from Jackson. Of course with Jackson alive and apart from her, Mrs. Jackson could get no divorce under English law no matter how he behaved elsewhere, cruelty as well as violation of the seventh commandment, being required to enable a wife to get a divorce and the courts have substantially refused to stretch the meaning of cruelty beyond actual [illegible]. Mrs. Jackson separated from her husband, and wealthy in her own right, must remain practically a spinster with Mrs. Baldwin [as her] natural heir. If Mrs. Jackson's friends [prevail] the famous heart of Baldwin after the [illegible] to secure the [illegible] and [illegible] Mrs. Jackson as he formed it. The [police] were withdrawn from the house at Mrs. Jackson's request, she telling the chief [she] decided that she consented to remain until released by [co]urt of law. During her stay in the house which belongs to Jackson's [brother], Colonel Jackson, a gentleman [illegible] was treated as a guest [illegible]. It is the right [illegible] that now as Mrs. Jackson has vindicated her right of freedom she may go back to her [husband] [illegible].

The Liberal party cannot escape the significance of the Conservative victory at Aston. It is a severe blow to the Liberals [illegible] according to their own showing. [illegible] the election the Daily News the leading Gladstonian organ said: "The result of the coming election at Aston will be of far greater significance than that of either of the two previous ones. At the first election which took place at Aston Manor in 1885 the contest was fought on distinctive party lines, the candidates being Liberal and a Tory respectively. Then Mr. Gilson Reid, Liberal was returned by a majority of nearly 1,000 over Mr. Yates who in addition to being a large property owner was a prominent local man and [had] resided in Aston all his life. The result emphatically showed that Aston was a Liberal constituency. In 1886, 2,000 Liberals abstained from voting, being displeased with Mr. Gladstone's home rule scheme and thus lost the district safe for a Liberal anyway. The election of the Conservative candidate Mr. Kynoch greatly chagrined the Liberal party and they began to make great preparations to redeem the constituency. The register has increased largely, and as Aston is a working class constituency, the prospects are more in favor of the Liberals than the Tories.

[The last sentence is the most significant as to a constituency of workingmen and in his appeal to these workingmen, Captain Grice Hutchinson, the Conservative candidate, made the Irish question prominent. He said all other questions were of comparative insignificance beside that of maintaining the union. Mr. Phipson Beale, the Liberal candidate, said on his opening address that he came forward as a Liberal and a Home Ruler and supporter of Mr. Gladstone. The result was that Mr. Beale was badly beaten, the Conservative candidate receiving a majority of nearly 3,000, whereas Kynoch, the conservative in 1886 had a majority of only 782.

The general explanation is that the people of England, irrespective of politics, are getting [si]ck of the Irish question, and that the candidate appealing for votes had better have very little to say in favor of Irish home rule. In the government the effect is most encouraging. Conservative statesmen look upon it as an endorsement of their Irish policy, as well as an approval of the appointment of the royal commission on labor. The United Empire league of Fair Traders, as they call themselves, profess that it is a blow at free trade. The [illegible] [opinion] among the Liberals, is that the two Irish parties are just about strong enough, separately, to prevent each other from making any headway, and that Irish legislation for some time to come would be unprofitable. Among the Protestant constituencies of Ulster the Aston election is a cause of much rejoicing, many waiting at the newspaper offices late at night at Londonderry to learn the result.

The levee which broke in East Carroll parish this morning was known as the Old Bass [levee]. The break occurred opposite the plantation of W. H. Benjamin, twelve miles south of Lake Providence. It is 100 feet wide and four feet deep. The water from the break will [flow] direct into the Tensas river, which will carry it off.


# GRAND OPENING

ON MONDAY, March 23, the new Carriage Repository of Wall & Pursel, 214 N Tejon St will be open and ready for business. We will carry a line of goods so well and favorably known that we trust by making "Quick sales and small profits" our motto we will merit a portion of your patronage.

We handle a full line of goods manufactured by the COLUMBUS BUGGY CO., Columbus, Ohio. A large line of novelties and a variety of goods manufactured by ourselves, as follows.

The Stoddard 4-spring Mountain, Grocery, Delivery, Express Milk, Bakery, Furniture and Transfer Wagons, that are as fine as money and skill can produce.

The old Hickory [Rail], Steel Skein, and National Tubular Axle farm wagon, Log wagons, Stone Gear spring wagon, etc., that after twenty years of experience in the wagon business in Colorado we have had built specially for Colorado with great care and of selected material.

We would be pleased to have you call at our place of business, and our Mr Russell will take great pleasure in showing a line of goods that will please you. We carry at our repository in Denver the largest stock and greatest variety of vehicles in the state. Come and see us before you purchase.

J. J. HAGERMAN, President. J. A. HAYES, Cashier. CHAS. THURLOW, Vice President. [A.] SUTTON, Ass't Cashier.

# FIRST NATIONAL BANK,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

CAPITAL - - - - $100,000.
SURPLUS - - - - 100,000

*Buys and Sells Foreign and Domestic Exchange and Does a General Banking Business*

DIRECTORS

F. J. EATON, LOUIS R. EHRICH, IRVING HOWBERT, J. J. HAGERMAN, A. A. McCONNEY, [illegible], CHAS. THURLOW, H. F. CROWELL, J. A. HAYES

# C. E. Evans & Co.,
LEADING Hatters and Outfitters.

30 Pike's Peak Avenue

Our stock for Spring excels anything ever shown in this city.

The Finest Beyond Question.

Outing Goods, Tennis Suits,
Box Overcoats, Tailor Made,
Fancy Vests, Smoking Jackets,
House Coats, Lounging Coats,
Bath Robes and Dress Shirts.

*Fine Neckwear, Gloves*

DUNLAP HATS!

Shirts Made to Order.

# E. F. WELLES & CO.,
DEALERS IN
*FINE CARRIAGES.*

Coupes, Victorias, Cabriolets, Surreys, Game Wagons, Phaetons, Buggies, Buckboards and Carts.

SOLE AGENTS OF
H. H. Babcock Buggy Co.

We are the Largest Manufacturers of

HARNESS!
*IN THE CITY.*

Leather Belting.

E. F. WELLES & CO.

# H. T. O'BRIEN.

To the front at our new quarters, where you can find the largest and most complete line of

LIGHT AND HEAVY HARNESS
In the City

Robes and Horse Blankets at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A Complete Line of Fine Imported Goods Always on Hand.

Repairing promptly attended to. Trunks made to order and repaired on short notice.

Telephone No. [illegible] [illegible] Tejon St.

# WALL PAPER!

NOW that the season for selling Wall Paper is upon us, we would invite every one to call and get our prices and judge for themselves whether our stock is not the best and prices the lowest at the great assignee sale of Wall Paper

103 PIKE'S PEAK AVENUE. F. E. ROBINSON, Assignee.

[illegible] Managers.

D. M. HOLDEN, President. GEO. DE LA VERGNE, Vice Pres.
DAVID HERON, Cashier.

# The Exchange National Bank.

CAPITAL - - - $100,000

DIRECTORS

F. E. [illegible], D. M. HOLDEN, J. A. HIMEBAUGH, W. S. NICHOLS, [illegible] LAWTON, GEO. DE LA VERGNE, GEO. H. CASE, D. HERON, N. O. JOHNSON, [illegible] FIELD, [illegible] HOLBROOK

# WHAT'S THIS!

A Straight Car Load of Garden and Lawn Hose

THE above is the largest venture in this line we have ever made. Our last year's success with the special brands we handle justified [us]. [illegible] Knowing the goods to be A1 in every respect, we [illegible] [goods] in the market for the least dollar. [illegible] unrestricted, gold, silver or any other legal tender that represents the almighty dollar we propose [illegible] blessed with sense enough to purchase.

*Our Specialties* — Our California, Dandy and Ideal Lawn Sprinklers, Iron Hose Reels, Fire Hose

*We Can Suit You In* — Price, Quality, Quantity, Durability, Style and Size.

[illegible] & CO.,
No 110 North Tejon St.

THE BEST AND PUREST
*Milk, Butter and Cream!*

Also a full line of Spring Vegetables, which will be delivered to any part of the city

Colorado Springs Gardens Company.
*TEMPLETON'S GAP.*

Registered Jerseys and Holsteins. Visitors Welcome.

# DWINELL & TERRILL.
Real Estate

In Great Variety—In Choice Locations, and at Moderate Figures

*FOR SALE*

[illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN in Large or Small Amounts

HOUSES FOR RENT in Good Locations

INSURANCE Written with Care in Reliable Companies

*BANK BUILDING, ROOM 11.*
Telephone No 165

# Oysters! Oysters!

The Chicago Bakery

Is now prepared to serve

Short Orders and Oysters

We have always on hand a fresh supply of

CAKES AND CANDIES

Chicago Bakery,

Dairy in Connection.

*Thos. Gough, Jr.*

Next Door to the Postoffice.

MAITLAND COAL!
*Lump and Nut.*

Union Ice and Coal Co.

No 28 W. Vermijo Ave

Order books at Knapp's news stand next door to the post office, and [illegible] North Tejon street.

Pinon Wood and Pine Kindling

ESTABLISHED 1873.

# El Paso County Bank,

CAPITAL PAID IN - $100,000
SURPLUS - - - - 20,000

Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.
J. H. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier.

MEMBERS OF THE FIRM
W. S. JACKSON, C. H. WHITE, J. H. BARLOW

WIRING

—AND—

ELECTRICAL WORK!

Of Every Description.

Novelties, Model Making, and General Repair Work.

HASSELL & TALCOTT
24 West Huerfano Street.

Tang Hing & Co.,
IMPORTERS OF

Chinese and Japanese Goods

All styles of fine China Silks and Imported Curiosities from Japan. All orders promptly and neatly filled.

*No. 126 E. Pike's Peak Avenue.*

SIMTON BROS' DAIRY

FRESH MILK, CREAM,

Skim Milk and Buttermilk

Delivered daily in Colorado Springs, Colorado City and Manitou. Orders by postal card will receive prompt attention.

GOSHEN BROS.,
Manufacturers of

Pressed and Common Brick.

Contracts [made] in brick work, plastering and cementing. All kinds of building supplies on hand. Jobbing promptly done.

OFFICE 122 NORTH TEJON ST

F. F. BAXTER,
CIVIL ENGINEER.

Surveys and estimates for reservoirs, ditches and roads. Land surveying and mapping.

Room 33 Bank Blk.

*[illegible] & CO.,*
Contractors & Builders

[illegible]

Office 117 E Pike's Peak Ave

[illegible],
CONTRACTOR,
*Builder and Jobber*

[illegible] Bijou St. Colorado Springs.

GILLIS BROS & WALSH,
Manufacturers of

Sash, Doors, Blinds, Moulding

Veneered Doors, Mantels, [illegible]. Planing mill work [illegible] a specialty.

Corner Vermijo and Sahwatch Streets

GEORGE SLEEMAN,
Contractor and Builder.

*Jobbing Promptly Attended To.*

216 E PIKE'S PEAK AVE

# Henry LeB. Wills
REAL ESTATE and INSURANCE.

*NOTARY PUBLIC*
AND
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
For [illegible]

MONEY TO LOAN
On [illegible]

*HOUSES FOR RENT*

*Furnished*

[illegible]

*Unfurnished.*

| | |
|---|---|
| North Cascade avenue, stone house, 12 rooms and bath | 150 00 |
| East Bijou street, new brick house, 12 rooms, all conveniences | 100 00 |
| North Weber street, 10 rooms and bath with large grounds | 100 00 |
| North Nevada avenue, brick house, 9 rooms, bath and furnace, electric lights and all conveniences | 85 00 |
| 708 East Boulder street, 11 rooms, bath and stable | 75 00 |
| 308 East Dale st, [illegible] rooms, bath and electric lights | 70 00 |
| North Nevada avenue, 10 rooms, bath, furnace and electric lights | 60 00 |
| North Tejon street, 12 rooms and bath | 60 00 |
| North Nevada avenue, 10 rooms, bath and furnace | 50 00 |
| Wood avenue, 7 rooms and bath | 50 00 |
| 1019 North Wahsatch, [illegible] rooms and bath, new | 45 00 |
| 172 North Nevada, [illegible] rooms and bath | 45 00 |
| 625 East Kiowa, 6 rooms, bath and stable | 40 00 |
| Cheyenne Road, 10 rooms and barn | 30 00 |
| West Colorado Springs, 9 rooms, bath and stable | 30 00 |
| East St. Vrain street, 5 roomed house with barn and 3 acres of garden tract | 25 00 |
| West Bluff, 7 rooms with bath | 25 00 |
| Second floor of 109 East Huerfano street, 4 rooms for housekeeping or suitable for lodge purposes | 18 00 |
| 528 East Uintah st, [illegible] 4 rooms, stable | 15 00 |
| [illegible] North Weber [illegible] | [illegible] |
| North Cascade street, new house, 3 rooms, and cellar | 14 00 |
| Rear of 17 North Tejon street, 2 rooms | 12 00 |
| House in Roswell, 4 rooms | 6 00 |

*Stores and Offices for Rent.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Large corner store on North Tejon street, centrally located | 125 00 |
| No. 1 East Pike's Peak corner store | 115 00 |
| Second floor of [illegible] block, [illegible] rooms, suitable for club purposes | 100 00 |
| 21 North Tejon street—3 rooms, lower floor | 45 00 |
| 4 rooms, 2d floor | 40 00 |
| No. 5 East Pike's Peak avenue, store and cellar | 70 00 |
| 7 East Pike's Peak avenue, store and cellar | 70 00 |
| 3 rooms on 2d floor of Strettell block, Pike's Peak avenue, or would rent separately | 60 00 |
| North [illegible], 2 front rooms, 2d floor | 20 00 |
| West Huerfano street, 3 rooms, can be used as store or residence | 20 00 |
| Second floor of 109 East Huerfano street, 4 rooms | 18 00 |
| Large store in Roswell | 12 50 |
| Offices in Robertson block | 10 00 |

I have a large list of properties, improved and otherwise, which I should be pleased to show parties desiring to purchase who may favor me with a call.

HENRY LeB. WILLS,
Gazette Building
TELEPHONE 44

*PROFESSIONAL CARDS.*

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for at our Card Rates.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW

WILLIAM HARRISON,
Office upstairs in the second building south of the County Court house.

DENTISTS.

DR. W. FOWLER,
Rooms in Prewitt Block, Tejon street, opposite [illegible].

ARCHITECTS

W. F. DOUGLAS,
Architect, 20 N Nevada avenue.

CIVIL ENGINEERS.

J. S. LOCKHART,
Civil Engineer, Strettel Block.

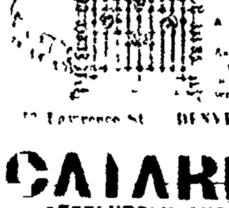
DR. C. W. ENOS.
Eye and Ear Surgeon.
Formerly with Knapp, of New York. [Office] and Graham Block, 16th and Curtis, Denver, Colorado.

MILKMAID BRAND CONDENSED MILK

Nothing better for babies.
Full Cream. Full Weight.
Best on Earth.

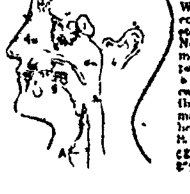
*For sale by*
A. D. GRAIGUE & CO.,
THOMAS HUGHES,
F. E. ROBINSON

GEO. J. KINDEL,



Manufacturer of Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Bar [illegible], A Special[ty]. Ask your furniture dealer for my goods or [write] for prices. [illegible] Lawrence St. DENVER, COLO.

CATARRH
ABSOLUTELY CURED!
OR NO PAY!



[illegible]

## REBEKAH DEGREE INSTITUTED

[illegible] the Degree.

Nearly all Odd Fellows [illegible] last night and they [illegible] for their wives [illegible]. After this the [illegible] Daughters of Rebekah [illegible] the lodge at [illegible] Mount [illegible] ladies and gentlemen [illegible]

[illegible]

The services of installation and [illegible] were conducted by the [illegible] and lodge officers

J G Horn G M
J H Thedinga, R W D G M
Seth Baker G Marshal
H C McCreery G W
W Fowler, G S
J M Sellers G T
J N Baker J S S

The new order starts off with a very large membership The members of the Odd Fellows order are eligible to take the Rebekah degree and become members of the new order and most of them [illegible] so. The following is the complete list of members

CHARTER MEMBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] E. C. Horn, | Mrs. L. A. Thedinga |
| [illegible] M. E. Baker, | Mrs. L. F. Ensor |
| [illegible] A. E. Bumstead | Mrs. S. N. McCreery |
| [illegible] S. M. Woodworth | Mrs. Emma Case |
| [illegible] L. L. Baker, | Mrs. Viola Baker |
| [illegible] M. Sellers | Mrs. M. M. McLain |
| [illegible] L. F. Wheeler | Mrs. B. M. Cornan |
| [illegible] A. B. Barnes, | Miss Alice Baker |
| [illegible] Hattie Hong, | Mrs. J. O. St. John |
| [illegible] L. B. Frost, | Mrs. S. E. Young, |
| [illegible] I. A. Huldand, | Mrs. J. S. Boynton |
| [illegible] L. Walling, | Mrs. A. M. Mathews |
| [illegible] Way. | |

INITIATED MEMBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] McCreery, | J. J. Woodworth |
| [illegible] Case | J. M. Baker |
| Seth Baker, | J. M. Sellers, |
| [illegible] E. McLain, | L. P. Wheeler, |
| [illegible] H. Cornan, | C. H. Barnes, |
| [illegible] Durfee, | A. A. Walling, |
| [illegible] Furlong, | J. H. Hiner and wife, |
| J. Matthews | Mrs. Hall, |
| [illegible] Davis, | Mrs. Delos Durfee, |
| [illegible] Gunnell, | Mr. Martin, |
| E. Deming, | E. Frost, |
| G. Hong, | J. H. Thedinga, |
| [illegible] | L. B. Farrar, |
| S. Bumstead | Mr. Tyler, |
| [illegible] Huldand and wife, | Mr. Robinson and wife, |
| | T. W. Case, |
| T. Case | Mr. Huffman and wife |

The officers elected were

Mrs. M. C. Baker, noble grand.
Seth Baker, vice grand.
[illegible] Fowler, secretary
Mrs. J. M. Sellers, treasurer.
[illegible] M. Sellers R. S. N. G.
Mrs. J. H. Thedinga, L. S. N. G.
Mrs. S. T. Case, warden
Mrs. A. Baker, conductor,
Mrs. G. M. Young, R. S. S.
Mrs. E. S. Bumstead L. S. S.
Mrs. A. H. Cornan, I. S.
Mrs. L. B. Farrar, chaplain
Mrs. H. C. McCreery, R. S. V. G.
Mrs. J. J. Woodworth, L. S. V. G.

After the exercises refreshments were served and close on the heels of Sunday morning Rebekah's relations returned home.

### Cryolite to be Shipped

To-morrow morning a force of six experienced miners, under the superintendence of Mr. W. J. Baird, and accompanied by laborers and teams will go out to the cryolite mine owned by the Home Mining company, at the base of St. Peter's dome, in South Cheyenne canon. [illegible] except some ochre and coal deposits, will be the first actual mining done in El Paso county. The ore will be shipped to the Pittsburg Reduction company of Pittsburg, Pa., at a rate of about $100 a ton. The Cowles Reduction company of New York has made a tentative offer of $1.20 per ton.

A recent report from a quantity of the ore sent to the Pittsburg company is as follows:

[illegible]

This shows that there is just a trifle more aluminium in the ore than in pure cryolite, probably due to oxides of the metal. The first car load of ore will be shipped in a few days and others will follow rapidly. The only question now is as to the size of the ore body, but the owners are sanguine that it is a very large one, as there is an outcrop of decomposed cryolite on the opposite side of the mountain which may be part of the same lode.

### A Labor Manifesto.

The local branch Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has issued a manifesto in which it sets forth the injustice [illegible] workingmen of the city in allowing [illegible] to firms employing [illegible] union men. A resolution has been adopted [illegible] a boycott on the Rowe building [illegible] all other buildings that may be [illegible] by Atkinson & Sons and Grace & Hyde. The following is the resolution:

Resolved, That if the building now under contract to Atkinson & Son, known as the Rowe building, on North Tejon street, is not erected at the union scale of wages and hours, that we will withhold all patronage from any person or persons whosoever may occupy said building or any part thereof, for any business purpose whatever.

Resolved, That this manifesto may not be construed into idle talk, but business, [illegible] have entered upon this fight as men and reputable citizens, with a determination [illegible] to a finish, that we will leave no stone unturned in pushing this issue to a final triumph.

Resolved, That our fight will not be confined to the Rowe building but to all buildings that may be contracted to Atkinson & Son and Grace & Hyde in the future and not erected at the union scale of prices and hours.

Resolved, That we publish this manifesto to the public and appeal to all fair minded business men to give our cause its merited consideration, and give us their co-operation in securing to the labor of Colorado Springs a just reward for its toil, and securing to some of your best citizens fair, reputable competition.

[illegible]

[illegible] Barker as follows. [illegible]

Nothing is so inspiring and elevating as good music and everyone in the city who enjoys music should attend the concerts to be given by the finest talent in the city at the First Congregational church on Thursday evening, April 2 and 16. The programs will present a great variety as well as the highest artistic finish, and those who have enjoyed the delightful unaccompanied quartette work done by our famous eastern quartette will appreciate the opportunity which will be afforded in these concerts in this line. The quartette is composed of experienced soloists, and besides their work as a quartette, they will also be heard in solo. Some fine organ numbers, including Beethoven's sonata in F minor, which presents, perhaps, greater variety for the organ than any other, and violin solos will complete the program and it is seldom that anything of such general interest to all is prepared in the city. The tickets for the two concerts have been placed at the low price of $1, which will enable all to attend. They can be had at the Consolidated Book store, or from the ladies of the church.

Julia Ward Howe, the eminent writer, author of the "Battle Hymn," delivered her lecture on "Emmerson and Longfellow" at the First Congregational church last evening. This lecture was delivered for the benefit of the Free Library. Mrs. Howe is a pleasant lady with a sweet voice, and her reminiscences of the great writers are very interesting. Mrs. Howe delivered her lecture "Is Polite Society Polite," in this city over a year ago.

Telegraphic dispatches from Boston last evening state that the in-door meeting of the Harvard Athletic association was held yesterday at Cambridge. In putting the shot J. Ralph Finlay, of this city, made 39 feet, 10 inches, beating the Harvard in-door record of 37 feet, 10½ inches.

Mr. Arthur [illegible] was suffering with such a severe cold that after arriving at Boulder he was unable to participate in the oratorical contest. A Colorado Springs man was elected president of the association and the next contest will be held in this city.

An adjourned meeting of the Colorado College Scientific Society will be held in Palmer Hall Tuesday evening. Papers will be read by Mr. Carnegie on Van't Hoff's Laws of Osmotic Pressure and by Dr. Prim[illegible] on the [illegible] Question. The public is invited to attend.

Rev. J. L. Withrow, D. D., pastor of the Third Presbyterian church, Chicago, and formerly of the Park Avenue Congregational church, Boston, will preach at the Presbyterian church to-day, both morning and evening.

Messrs. Whitcomb & Gordon opened their meat and vegetable market in the old GAZETTE building yesterday. Mr. Fred Gordon, of the firm is well known to the citizens and hopes his friends will call.

A special meeting of the W. R. C. is to be held at the G. A. R. rooms on Tuesday afternoon at three o'clock p. m. March 24, 1891. All members of the [illegible] are requested to be present.

Get in your orders for extra papers this morning. The next number of the GAZETTE will be worth reading as showing the growth of the GAZETTE, and reminiscences of the early days.

Messrs. R. E. Galvin, O. J. Smith and G. W. Griswold are spending several days pleasantly in Colorado Springs and suburbs, on their way back from the Pacific coast.

Miss Batchelder will be pleased to see her friends Monday and Tuesday, the occasion being the spring opening of millinery.

The new [illegible] chair cars now running on the Santa Fe Nellie Bly [illegible] in the west.

A Presbyterian church is to be organized on the west side.

Most of the Astor family have been collegebred men. The elder John Jacob graduated at Columbia in 1839. William received his degree [illegible] the same institution in 1849. William Waldorf is also a Columbia man of the class of 1875. John Jacob, Jr., was at Harvard as a special student for three years. But none of the Astor money has ever gone for educational endowments.

## A PRETTY PAIR

[illegible] Couple of Manitou Forge a [illegible] and are Arrested

About [illegible] a young man named Louis Hayden went [illegible] from the [illegible] with a [illegible] took [illegible] Later another [illegible] happened to see the check who [illegible] Hayden [illegible] where he [illegible] the Elk [illegible] Lunkin [illegible] were registered as [illegible] Dean and [illegible] Marshal B[illegible] took them back to Manitou and [illegible] of stealing [illegible] laughing the rest of the night. Yesterday morning Miss [illegible] was returned to the parental roof while Hayden had a preliminary hearing before Justice Barker and was bound over in $200 to await the grand jury. The happy couple had about $20 of the money left which was returned to the victim of the forgery.

## RAYMOND EXCURSIONISTS

Arrival of the First Raymond Excursion [illegible]

The first regular Raymond & Whitcomb excursion of the season arrived in Manitou yesterday afternoon over the Denver and Rio Grande from Salt Lake City. The party will remain in Manitou until Tuesday morning. Yesterday afternoon was spent in looking around over the resort and the next two days will be spent in about the same manner. Mr. Frederick C. Ayer was in charge. The party was divided between the Cliff and Barker as follows

AT THE CLIFF.

R. Blackington and wife, Attleboro, Mass.
G. E. Bickford, Brockton, Mass.
J. W. Barstow, M. D., and wife, Flushing, N. Y.
Dr. Chas. Bullock and wife, Flushing, New York.
Mrs. R. V. E. Buffum, Flushing, N. Y.
Hon. W. M. Bailey and wife, St. Albans, Vt.
J. W. Coole and wife, St. Albans, Vt.
Mrs. J. E. Cushman, Attleboro Falls, Vt.
W. R. Cushman, Attleboro Falls, Vt.
W. H. Caldwell and wife, New York, N. Y.
[illegible] New York, N. Y.
Richard Claytor and wife, West River, Md.
Miss Annie Claytor, West River, Md.
Miss Emily Claytor, West River, Md.
Miss Mary Claytor, West River, Md.
G. H. Derby and wife, Somerville, Mass.
H. S. Dunning and wife, Richmond, Me.
Mrs. Geo. P. Fuster, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Stillman Ellis, Boston, Mass.
H. G. Eaton, Boston, Mass.
Miss M. Johnson, Moorestown, N. J.
Mrs. Conrad Lee, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
[illegible] and wife, Wilkesbarre, Pa.
Mrs. H. F. Lovett, Boston, Mass.
A. H. Lovett, Boston, Mass.
H. G. Low and wife, Cambridge, Mass.
J. W. Miller, Pawtucket, R. I.
M. B. Mackreth and wife, Attleboro Falls, Vt.
Mrs. A. C. Metzerott, Washington, D. C.
Miss H. P. Metzerott, Washington, D. C.
C. B. Martin, Norwich, N. Y.
Miss N. M. Martin, Norwich, N. Y.
Miss M. C. Maxwell, Richmond, Me.
C. F. Prentice, LeRoy, N. Y.
Miss E. Rector, LeRoy, N. Y.
Miss C. Rector, LeRoy, N. Y.
Miss M. Rector, LeRoy, N. Y.
A. J. Reed and wife, West Dresden, Me.
Miss O. Reed, West Dresden, Me.
Miss H. D. Rulon, Chester, Pa.
Miss A. Rulon, Chester, Pa.

AT THE BARKER.

Mrs. George A. Salt, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
C. M. Spaulding and wife, Burlington, Vt.
Mrs. John Thompson, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
J. J. Thompson, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
John Mann, Boston.
Miss Ida Ovrend, Philadelphia.
Miss Mary Ovrend, Philadelphia.
A. Davis Weld, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Mrs. Davis Weld, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Miss R. C. Weld, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Mrs. O. Prescott, New Bedford, Mass.
George A. Hall and wife, Haverhill, Mass.
E. B. Hall, Haverhill, Mass.
L. B. Darling, Jr., Detroit, Mich.
Mrs. L. B. Darling, Jr., Detroit, Mich.
Walter Aiken, Franklin, N. H.
E. A. Bradley, Gloucester, Mass.
Mrs. E. A. Bradley, Gloucester, Mass.
E. Gerrish and wife, Concord, N. H.
J. Kimball, Concord, N. H.
L. Plummer, Lisbon Falls, Me.
Mrs. E. Plummer, Lisbon Falls, Me.
Dr. Charles Leeds and wife, Chelsea, Mass.
Mrs. M. Beaton, New York City
Mrs. M. Craus, Hamberg, Germany
E. D. Krall and wife, Boston
D. C. Mowry, Holliston, Mass.
S. S. Nichols, Holliston, Mass.
Miss M. S. Nichols, Holliston, Mass.
A. D. Makepeace, West Barnstable, Mass.
Mrs. A. D. Makepeace, West Barnstable, Mass.
John W. Day, Gloucester, Mass.
W. W. Haskell, Boston
Samuel S. Warren, Pawtucket, R. I.
Thos. E. Procter, Boston
Mrs. Thos. E. Procter, Boston
Miss E. W. Procter, Boston
Mrs. E. H. Moore, Stoneham, Mass.
C. H. Brown, Stoneham, Mass.
Mrs. C. H. Brown, Stoneham, Mass.
Miss A. H. Brown, Stoneham, Mass.
R. P. Lee, New York
Miss A. H. Lee, New York
Miss E. C. Carne, New York
Miss M. B. Procter, Stoneham, Mass.
G. A. Nelson, Lawrence, Mass.
Mrs. R. H. Frost, Grundycentre, Ia.
J. A. Bowen, South Acton, Mass.
Miss N. A. Bowen, South Acton, Mass.
J. G. Stephenson and wife, Pittsburg, Pa.
Miss E. M. Stephenson, Pittsburg, Pa.

### Fourth Ward Caucus.

The republican primary for the Fourth ward of the city of Colorado Springs will be held in the council chamber at the city hall on Friday evening, March 27, 1891 for the purpose of nominating one candidate for alderman and to select nine delegates to the city convention to be held at the city hall on Tuesday evening, March 31, 1891, also to appoint some person for committeeman of the Fourth ward.

F. A. MASCOT[illegible]
—Committeeman

### Lessons in Cooking.

An unusual treat will soon be offered to the ladies of Colorado Springs in a lecture by Miss Maynard, superintendent of the Boston cooking school on "Sick Room Cooking." The lecture will not only give you directions for cooking for invalids but also for convalescents, and will have special reference to the needs of our resident invalids.

Miss Maynard's position alone will guarantee her a large and appreciative audience. She has given instructions in cooking for the past ten years to the nurses in the Boston city hospital, the Massachusetts general hospital, the McLean insane asylum, the Concord, N. H. insane asylum, the Willard insane asylum in New York, the Boston Homeopathic hospital, and to the students in the Harvard medical school.

The lecture will be given in the college chapel under the auspices of the Woman's Educational Society of Colorado College the date to be announced shortly. The proceeds will go towards the Girls Hall fund. Miss Maynard kindly gives this lecture as a contribution to this fund.

The lecture will be [illegible] in length, and will be [illegible] illustrated [illegible] and also [illegible] to them.

[illegible]

A [illegible] Mr. Henry [illegible]hurst said that [illegible] close out [illegible] estate and will remove to Denver. Mr. Broadhurst [illegible] this city from Springfield [illegible] business [illegible] Mr. Broadhurst has a fine business opening in Denver.

"A Barrel of Money" was [illegible] at the opera house last evening. It would be a task [illegible] the money received [illegible] about "A Barrel of Money." It was better than "A Social Session" and [illegible] and the members of the cast are better actors than exhibited here last fall in "Boston Lights." This should be sufficient criticism of the play and company. The few people who grew lonesome waiting for the end were entirely satisfied when the curtain fell on this English melodrama farce comedy.

We have in our city a lady taxidermist who not only mounts her own specimens, but also hunts and shoots her own game. She has just received some fine specimens from England with instructions to mount them. She exhibits a magnificent double barrelled shot gun sent her by one of her customers from Great Britain. The lady's name is Mrs. Hecox and resides in Parrish's addition.

Mr. W. R. Barnes has retired from the firm of Barnes & Irvine [illegible] so largely taken up with school matters that he must devote it entirely to the work. Mr. Barnes has taken [illegible] in the Midland block. Mr. Wyncoop enters the real estate business with Mr. Irvine.

Messrs. DeCoursey & Aldrich change their big ad again this morning. They see large and early profits in purchases of property on the west side in the vicinity of the new viaduct and the boulevard and in addition to other property they are offering they urge the purchase of real estate there.

All Souls' (Unitarian) church worships in the hall of The Antlers annex. Services to-day at 11 o'clock. Mrs. Julia Ward Howe of Boston will preach. Subject, "The Kingdom of God Not in Word but in Power." Sunday school and study class at 12.15. The public cordially invited.

Mr. M. F. Warren has been appointed official watch inspector for the Rock Island railroad and has recently purchased one of the finest chronometers ever brought to this city, and hereafter the people can rely on having the correct standard time.

## HOTEL ARRIVALS.

THE ANTLERS.

G. T. Seal, L. B. Barbenhaim, New York; C. C. Collins, Leadville; Irving Hale, Boston; G. K. Shurtleff, L. M. Cuthbert, Denver; L. E. Perry, New York; Henry R. Towne and wife, Stamford, Conn.; H. P. Isaacs, Walla Walla, Wash.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Haseltine, Miss Haseltine, Philadelphia; W. J. Emery, Grand Rapids; C. J. Smith, Milwaukee; Robt. Coardy and wife, Philadelphia; W. W. Follett, Denver; T. J. Morse, Rochester, N. Y.

THE ALAMO.

N. Shoaback, Leona, Ill.; M. Williams, St. Joe; Chas. H. Putnam, Denver; L. G. Hunt, sister and son, Leadville; W. H. Kohnle and wife, E. D. Stair and wife, Miss Cookeaw, Professor Steinmetz, "A Barrel of Money" Co.; W. M. Campbell, J. W. Brown, Salida; L. Willard, Buffalo, N. Y.; W. E. Osborne, New York; Buchanan and wife, Carrie Gilmore, H. H. Smith and wife, Minneapolis; S. Mendville, Chicago; [illegible] Santa Cruz; L. S. Smith, Leadville.

THE GOLD [illegible] TRAIN

To Chicago via St. Joe or Kansas City without change of cars of any class, via the Great Rock Island Route, are composed of the latest and most elegant Pullman Palace sleeping cars, free Horton reclining chair cars, day coaches, smoking cars, etc., and serve the best meals in dining cars west of Chicago. Consult your own interests and travel via this popular and reliable route. We make direct connections with all lines diverging for all points east, north and south. W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Passenger Agent, 12 Pikes Peak avenue. Telephone 9.

When you go to Denver or Pueblo try the new elegant chair cars on the Santa Fe Nellie Bly. They can't be beat for solid comfort. b10-31

TO TEXAS FOR A SONG.

Buy a ticket to Ft. Worth or Galveston via Santa Fe Route, at regular rates and you will be amply repaid by views of scenery in fertile Arkansas valley, beautiful Oklahoma or lovely Washita mountains, "A land of happy homes all the way." Through Pullman [illegible] Rocky mountains to deep-water. Santa Fe Route is most comfortable line to Texas.

The Santa Fe make a change in their time table effective Sunday morning 15th. The through train from Chicago for Denver arrives at 8:00 a. m. and the dining car will run [illegible] but at this point as has been done. Our business [illegible] will find this to their benefit when desiring to spend a day in Denver. The train for Canon City departs ten minutes earlier at [illegible] c 15-3

THE OLD STAGE LINES

[illegible] By the [illegible] extension of the Union Pacific the old trail from Cheyenne [illegible] is now occupied by well equipped trains. This new line make easy of access the rich mining lands of Wyoming. Fast trains, good service and low rates. b15-25

The new dining car just put on to the St. Joseph Route of the Rock Island is pronounced the finest yet turned out by this company. Solid through vestibule train and all meals on diners Colorado Springs to Chicago via St. Joe or Kansas City making close connections at the points in Union depots for all points.

Ticket office, No. 12 Pikes Peak Ave.

A NEW ROUTE EAST

The Wabash Line is now running its Cannon Ball train from Kansas City to Toledo, vestibuled, leaving Kansas City at 6:30 p. m., making direct connections with all trains from the west at that point.

Free reclining chair cars and Pullman Buffet sleeping cars from Kansas City to Toledo at which point as well as at Fort Wayne and Defiance direct connection is made with all the limited trains for the east, south east and north eastern points.

This is a STAR Route. Ask for your tickets via the Wabash Line. C. M. HAMPSON,
[illegible] 1227 17th Street,
O. L. ALLEN Denver, Colo.
Traveling Agent c-21-tf

CHEAP RIDE TO CALIFORNIA.

If it costs $40 to buy a ticket to southern California via Santa Fe Route (quickest and shortest line) and in California you regain lost health or wealth, it's a cheap trip isn't it?

The moral of this is the Santa Fe route.


# "BROADMOOR"

The Most Available Suburb of Colorado Springs!
A Perfect Pleasure and Health Resort,
Possessing a Complete Water System!

*Beautiful Walks! Wooded Parks!*

# Cheyenne : Lake!

(The Largest Body of Water in the Vicinity.)

Telephone and Electric Motor Connections with the City, and Unsurpassed Views. The Best Opportunity for First-Class Investments.

For Prices on Acre Lots, Blocks or Larger Blocks, Apply at

Company's Office, Gazette Building,

No. 15 PIKE'S PEAK AVE.,

Or to ANY REAL ESTATE AGENT.


ARE YOU GOING EAST NORTH OR SOUTH?

If so call at the Rock Island Ticket office No. 12 Pikes Peak avenue for full information maps [illegible] rates etc.

RIO GRANDE.

Trains [illegible] a. m., 3:00 p. m. and 4:30 p. m. connecting with all Eastern trains.

EASY AS A CRADLE.

Each vestibuled sleeper on the Santa Fe Route Cannon Ball train between Denver and Chicago is as easy as a cradle. Chair cars, library cars and day coaches are arranged with convenience [illegible] the most fastidious traveler. No prettier, swifter or more comfortable train [illegible] in the night.

The Denver and Rio Grande are now running broad gauge trains through to Salt Lake and Ogden with through Pullman sleeper to Oakland without change of cars. 115-tf

Denver and Rio Grande R. R. six daily trains.
Round trip to Denver $4 20
Round trip to Pueblo 2 50
Through tickets to all points at the lowest rates. No. 16 North Tejon st. [illegible] Bank building. b-24-tf

WE ALL KNOW

That the train service on the Great Rock Island Route [illegible] and that the patrons of this favorite route are given the advantage of every possible convenience known to modern railway management [illegible] trouble. When you decide to make a trip to any point east, north or south call at the ticket office at No. 12 Pikes Peak [illegible] rates, etc., and make your sleeping car reservations through to destination.

W. W. WOOD, Ticket and Pass. Agent.

AN EXCELLENT MEAL

Is served on the dining cars now running on the Rock Island trains between Colorado Springs and Chicago.

ALL MEALS are now served on these superb diners both on our St. Joseph and Kansas City Routes. Ticket office—No. 12 Pikes Peak avenue. Telephone No. 9.

MCKINLEY'S WILLIAM

Does not affect rates on the Denver and Rio Grande. 6 daily trains between Denver and Pueblo. 2 daily trains to Salt Lake and the Pacific. Ticket Office, 16 North Tejon St. [illegible]

## WANTED.

HEMENWAY BROS.—Employment office, 103 [illegible] c-14-tf

WANTED—Few more pupils in shorthand and typewriting by competent teacher. Certificate from Benn Pitman, Cincinnati. Job work solicited. Special rates for copying authors manuscripts. Office W. [illegible] Room No. 46, Bank Building. c-23-6*

WANTED—Situation as lady's maid or maid to old lady, am thoroughly competent to take care of an infant, excellent reference for either position. Address H. H. Gazette office. c-22-3*

WANTED—A position as bookkeeper or copyist. Address 7, Bookkeeper, this office. c-22-6*

WANTED—Situation for sewing or nursing. Address St. Francis Hospital. 1*

A. N. PEALE & CO. Employment Agents, 101 N. Tejon, old stand. b-24-tf

WANTED—A competent waitress, reference required. Apply at 110 N. Tejon St. c-21-2

WANTED—Situation as cook by competent person, best of references. Call between [illegible] p. m. [illegible] Vermijo street. c-1-tf

WANTED—More table boarders at 101 North Tejon street, price $4.50 per week, also nicely furnished room. c-17-6*

WANTED—Houses to rent at 103 Pike's Peak avenue. Colorado Real Estate Exchange. c-17-6

WANTED—Position by a man with 5 years experience in dry goods business in Paris, France, speaks French and German. Call 30 N. Tejon st. [illegible] c-17-tf

WANTED—Situation by a young man of good moral character to do any out door work. Address P. O. box No. 31, Manitou Springs, Colo. c-21-6*

J. M. HARDEN, laundress at Ahab, 31 East Huerfano St. [illegible] c-tf

WANTED—Large clean rags at the GAZETTE [illegible]

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Land [illegible] for setting. Apply to 20 N. Nevada. c-22-2*

FOR SALE—A [illegible] inch wheel. Call at 1[illegible] N. Tejon. c-22-6*

FOR SALE—First class safe nearly new, also 6 foot show case at a bargain. H. E. Clotz, 18 S. Tejon St., Room 6. c-21-6*

FOR SALE—Fine piano and furniture, parties leaving the city. Address K, this office. c-20-4*

FOR SALE—First class, new [illegible] milker cheap. Owner has no place to keep her. Also 20 laying hens. [illegible] this office. c-20-3

FOR SALE—The iron fence about the premises of the El Paso Club, corner Platte avenue and Tejon st. [illegible] Apply to Pease & Barber, Bank Building. e-17-tf

FOR SALE—Bearing size fruit trees, apples, cherries, etc. Mrs. M. C. Finlay, Mesa R. [illegible] c-16-tm

FOR SALE—2 seat surrey almost new, good spring wagon, one buckboard, one cart, 20 [illegible] Huerfano. c-17-tf

FOR SALE—[illegible] feet, corner Cascade avenue, facing east, 2 blocks above College, price $[illegible]. Charles L. Tutt & Co. m

## LOST.

LOST—Between Broadmoor and Colorado Springs, during past week, a folded envelope containing small photograph, [illegible] on inside of envelope flap. Finder will receive $5 reward if returned to Gazette office. e-20-3*

## TO RENT.

TO RENT—Rooms with board. Mrs. M. Maxwell Click, 521 N. Cascade ave. c-22-6

TO RENT—Four nice unfurnished rooms centrally located with south exposure within 3 blocks of the postoffice. 526 W. Pikes Peak. c-22-3*

TO RENT—Nicely furnished room with board $6 per week, corner 4th and Lincoln ave. c-22-2*

TO RENT—[illegible] room unfurnished house [illegible] street. $15 per month. Henry Broadhurst, Hagerman Block. c-22-3

TO RENT—Nevada avenue, newly furnished house, 6 rooms and bath [illegible] Broadhurst, Hagerman Block. c-22-3

TO RENT—New [illegible] room house, modern in every respect, unfurnished. [illegible] Henry Broadhurst, Hagerman Block. c-22-3

TO RENT—My own furnished house 8 rooms; will rent to right party for private use; it's pretty fine, I like it. The right party can rent for $[illegible] per month. Henry Broadhurst. c-22-3

TO RENT—[illegible] room furnished house 6 month's lease, Nevada avenue, modern conveniences, fine lawn, stable, etc., very choice [illegible] month. Henry Broadhurst, Hagerman Block. c-22-3

TO RENT—Rooms, single or en suite, with board. 203 North Cascade avenue. c-21-tf

TO RENT—[illegible] room furnished house on Cascade avenue one of the finest in the city $150 per month. Henry Broadhurst, Hagerman Block. c-22-3

TO RENT—On College Place, 9 room house unfurnished new [illegible] fire places every conceivable modern convenience, $45 per month. Henry Broadhurst, Hagerman Block. c-22-3

TO RENT—[illegible] pleasant furnished rooms at 21 East Kiowa street. c-21-4*

TO RENT—Elegantly furnished room in Hagerman Building, steam heat, electric light, bath. Inquire at Club Coffee House. c-21-tf

TO RENT—[illegible] Wahsatch and Bijou St. Enquire J. Dozier. c-21-tf

TO RENT—Dr. J. A. Hart's offices on the ground floor opposite Antlers hotel. c-tf

TO RENT—One [illegible] room, two 8-room houses [illegible] Edward [illegible] Pikes Peak avenue. m-1-tf

TO RENT—Square and upright pianos and sewing machines [illegible] Music store. b-23-tf

TO RENT—No. 13 South Nevada avenue, 13 rooms, two bath rooms, stable, etc., house can be [illegible] azeot or [illegible] only. b-15-tf

TO RENT—2 large rooms well furnished for housekeeping $15 per month. 519 South Cascade ave. [illegible]

TO RENT—Two very desirable rooms. Call at Miss McLean's, Cascade Avenue. c-14-tf

FOR RENT—Two or three unfurnished rooms convenient for [illegible] housekeeping, water in the house. 424 East Bijou. c-tf

TO RENT—Nicely furnished rooms with board at 11 N. Wahsatch ave. b-tf

FOR RENT—Garden tract 1½ acres, 5 room house, hydrant water, under the big ditch, small fruits and fruit trees, barn and sheds. Enquire of G. A. Joutt, 125 N. Tejon st. b-tf

## MASSAGE

A. M. Nelson, graduate of Battle Creek Sanitarium Training school is now located at 34 Midland Block and prepared to give treatment at his [illegible] by advice of physicians.

REFERENCES.

Dr. J. H. Kellogg, Battle Creek, Mich.
Dr. J. M. Keating, Philadelphia
Dr. S. E. Solly, Colorado Springs.
Dr. C. F. Gardiner, Colorado Springs. c5-1m*

## $500 REWARD!

We will pay the above reward for any case of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Constipation or Costiveness we cannot cure with West's Vegetable Liver Pills, when the directions are strictly complied with. They are purely Vegetable, and never fail to give satisfaction. Sugar Coated. Large boxes containing 30 pills 25 cents. Beware of counterfeits and imitations. The genuine manufactured only by THE JOHN C. WEST COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

SOLD BY G. B. STORER.

SUMMONS.

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }

In the County Court

Florence Eliza Saxi[illegible] Plaintiff vs. Ferdinand Saxon[illegible], Defendant. Summons.

The People of the State of Colorado:

To [illegible] Saxon[illegible] the Defendant above named—Greeting:

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the county court of El Paso county, state of Colorado, and answer the complaint therein within ten days after the service hereof, if served within this county; or if served out of this county or by publication, within thirty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of service, or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of the complaint. And if a copy of the complaint in the above entitled action be not served with this summons, or if the service hereof be made out of this state, then ten days additional to the time hereinbefore specified for appearance [illegible] by default as above said.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of divorce against defendant for the reason that defendant has willfully deserted and abandoned the plaintiff, his wife, and has departed from the state of Colorado with the intention of remaining [illegible] from the county, [illegible] in said action to which reference is had.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and to answer the said complaint as above required the said plaintiff will take judgment by default and apply to the court for the relief [illegible] therein.

Given under my hand at Colorado Springs, in said county this 24th day of December, A. D. 18[illegible]
WM. HARRISON
[illegible] Attorney for Plaintiff

WE CAN AND DO

Guarantee Dr. Acker's Blood Elixir, for it has been fully [illegible] to the [illegible] of this country that it is impossible to [illegible] for building up the constitution. [illegible]
F. E. ROBINSON.


DO YOU READ IT? | THE | DON'T YOU LIKE IT?

OLD RELIABLE AND POPULAR
DAILY AND WEEKLY.

It is read in the City. It is sought for in the Country

# THE CHICAGO TIMES.

THE LEADING DEMOCRATIC NEWSPAPER OF THE NORTHWEST.

Established thirty-six years ago. A leader from the start, it has [illegible] its course ever since in advance of all others. It gives all the news. [illegible] the correct market reports. It is authority on Sporting events, Marine [illegible] Social items, Religious notices, and it preaches

SOUND DEMOCRACY.

Send for a sample copy, free, of

The Weekly Times

And study well the premium lists therein. Then subscribe for the paper [illegible] posted on all matters pertaining to the

COLUMBIAN EXPOSITION,

And read the able articles from the pens of the brightest of writers on the [illegible] new law, the McKinley bill, the Farmers' Alliance and all the stirring questions of the day.

OUR REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION RATES ARE:

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| Sunday Times, one year | [illegible] |
| Saturday Times, one year | [illegible] |
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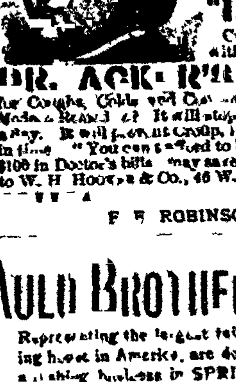


WHY DO YOU COUGH?

Do you know that a little cough is a [illegible] thing? [illegible] lungs and for [illegible] Death? People [illegible] Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption [illegible] tell you that

"IT STARTED WITH A COLD."

Can you afford to neglect it? Can you [illegible] with so dangerous a malady? Are you aware [illegible]

DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY

for Coughs, Colds and Consumption is beyond question [illegible] It will stop a Cough in one night. It will check a cold [illegible] a day. It will prevent Croup, relieve Asthma [illegible] in time. "You can't afford to be without it." A [illegible] $100 in Doctor's bills—may save your life! [illegible] to W. H. HOOKER & Co., 46 West Broadway, New York, for book.

F. E. ROBINSON, Wholesale and Retail Agent.

AULD BROTHERS!

Representing the largest tailoring house in America, are doing a rushing business in SPRING SUITS, OVERCOATS, etc.

The newest and [illegible] designs of the leading woolen mills of the world are shown in amazing variety. Prices are the lowest for the quality of material and workmanship. The best cutters the country affords and every other resource being available, customers get garments which are correct in style, perfect in fit and right in every way.

Satisfaction Fully Guaranteed.

AULD BROS.,
115 Pike's Peak Avenue, Colorado Springs.
324 Santa Fe Avenue, Pueblo.

W. H. DAMERELL,
17 North Tejon Street,
Practical Plumber
And Contractor for Steam Heating
[illegible] Telephone No. 68.

KING PIANO CO
[illegible] Street, Denver.
FIRST CLASS PIANOS AND ORGANS.
*Write for Prices and Terms*

WM. CLARK.
Corner Wahsatch and Platte.
Headquarters for
Flowers, Hyacinths, [illegible]
and all Winter Flowers, [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] CONWAY,
*No. 19 East Pike's Peak Avenue.*
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.
[illegible]
NOW IS THE TIME TO [illegible]
*Window and Door Screens*
[illegible]

# THE GAZETTE.

SUNDAY, MARCH 22, 1891.

## CALL FOR REPUBLICAN CITY CONVENTION.

COLORADO SPRINGS, March 19, 1891.

A Republican city convention is hereby called to meet at City Hall, Colorado Springs, on Tuesday, the 31st day of March, at 2 o'clock p. m., for the purpose of nominating candidates for mayor and city treasurer and selecting a central committee for the ensuing year. The basis of representation for said convention is on the vote for Republican candidates for aldermen in the respective wards at the last election, one delegate to thirty votes entitling each ward to the following number of delegates, to-wit:

First ward, 5 delegates.
Second ward, 10 delegates.
Third ward, 3 delegates.
Fourth ward, 9 delegates.
Fifth ward, 4 delegates.

It is suggested that the ward primaries be held on Friday evening, March 27th, 1891, at 8 o'clock, at the following places:

First ward at court house.
Second ward at county court room.
Third ward at city hall.
Fourth ward at council chamber.
Fifth ward at Union chapel.

By order of Republican city committee,
C. E. STUBBS, Chairman.
W. E. MCLAIN, Secretary.

The El Paso house is receiving a new coat of paint.

Storar, the druggist, expects to put his ice cream soda on sale to-day.

Mrs. W. J. Hartford, of Providence, R. I., is in the city for an extended stay.

Mr. Ed Steinover, of the Midland shops paint department, leaves to-day for Old Mexico.

Do you notice the weather, and a Raymond excursion at Manitou. It can't possibly last.

At the Baptist church the pastor, Rev. Richard Montague, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. to-day.

Mr. H. M. Carlton has purchased 100 feet on North Weber street, in block 4, the consideration being $3400.

The Rock Island train for Denver now leaves at 9:30 a. m., one hour later and arrives in Denver at 12 o'clock.

Mrs. Pollen, of North Nevada avenue, will tender a reception to Mrs. Julia Ward Howe to-morrow evening.

Well and Pursel will give a formal opening of their carriage repository, at 214 North Tejon street, to-morrow.

[illegible] A. Powers will soon call on our [illegible] the interest of the "Chautauqua [illegible] board and writing desk."

[illegible] is being nicely graded [illegible] Parish's Addition, which adds [illegible] to the appearance of that part of the city.

The De La Vergne Furniture company are unloading three immense furniture [illegible] their workrooms at the [illegible]

[illegible] church services in the city hall to-day at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. conducted by the pastor. Sabbath school at 11 a. m.

Fred F. Horn has on exhibition and [illegible] an elegant line of carved Australian [illegible] His advertisement appears in to-day's business locals.

Mr. Norman E. Mack, editor and publisher of the Buffalo Daily and Sunday Times (Buffalo, N. Y.) is stopping at the Antlers for some time.

Mr. F. W. Hill, of Cincinnati, who has been in the city for some time setting up the new presses for the GAZETTE Printing company, leaves to-day.

The Carpenters' Union will hold a special meeting on Monday evening at 7 o'clock at the K. of P. hall. All members are requested to be present.

D. W. Robbins, Esq., is showing his faith by his works. He has made many of the waste places glad in Parish's addition and still continues to build.

Judge Severy, of the county court, [illegible] granted a divorce to Lulu [illegible] Augustus House. The wife [illegible] the custody of the child.

The members of the board of health [illegible] the slaughter house near South Colorado Springs yesterday and sniffed the air. They believe the place to be a nuisance.

District court will convene on Monday, but it is not fully decided what will be done. It will largely depend upon whether the judicial bill is killed in the legislature.

Marriage licenses were issued by the county clerk yesterday as follows: C. E. Reden, Colorado City, Miss Millie Keehan, Aspen; W. J. Wright, Miss Vinnie E. Moulton, Colorado City; Jos. R. C[illegible], Miss Myrtle A. Clark, Palmer Lake.

There will be usual preaching service at the Christian church, 315 East Huerfano street, to-day by the pastor, Rev. J. P. Lucas. Morning subject: "A Fruitless Life." Evening subject: "The Blues." Sunday school at 9:45 a. m. Young people's meeting at 6:30 p. m. Come and worship with us.

### MARRIED.

HARTLEY-YEATON—On March 21, at Colorado Springs, by Rev. James B. Gregg, Frederick William Hartley, and Helen Marie Yeaton.

TAYLOR-WEBER—At the home of the bride, on Wednesday, March 18, 1891, by Rev. [illegible], E. M. Taylor and Miss Lizzie Weber, both of this city.

### DIED.

HAYES—Of diphtheria, Bertha Florence, daughter of Rudolph and Jennie Hayes, aged 1 year, 8 months and 4 days.

Funeral from the residence, 320 North Weber, at 3 p. m. to-day.

### BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER,
Undertakers.
No. 7 Cascade avenue. (d31) Telephone No. 16.

[illegible] THEY GO!
[illegible] reduced permanently to [illegible] of House Furnishings in [illegible] at Fairley Bros.
[illegible] are now receiving new goods, [illegible] designs, at new and lower [illegible]
[illegible] the largest line of Folding [illegible] Cole new "Rugby" [illegible] at a price within the reach of all [illegible] that we carry a complete line of goods [illegible] and that our prices are [illegible]
Respectfully,
FAIRLEY BROTHERS.

Fresh cucumbers daily at Helm & Koopf's.

LUNCH FOR BUSINESS MEN SERVED WITHOUT DELAY AT THE CLUB COFFEE HOUSE.

NOTICE.

On and after the 15th of April the Ladies' Union will not fill contracts for less than 3 cents a yard. [illegible]

NEW GEMS.

Among the valuable gems the "Noble Opal" has from earliest times held a very prominent position. In later times superstition seemed likely to ruin the chance of public favor for the "Queen of Night." Now again the demand for first class stones is in excess of the supply. A more modern taste amongst the lovers of higher art is creating an excited demand for "Carved Opal." These are exquisite, the artist taking advantage of every play of color and using the porphyry as a back ground, produces effects unattainable with any other gem.

On exhibition and sale at
FRED F. HORN'S, Lapidist,
123 S. Tejon street.

On Monday morning Vorhes Bros. will commence a grand fire sale of Boots and Shoes regardless of cost, at Gandy's old stand.

Strike! Strike!! Vorhes Bros. will knock all the profit out of Boots and Shoes. They have the nerve to do it. Drop into their store and you will be convinced the coming week.

Special snaps in Pueblo realty are offered now for immediate attention.
GUYOT & McLAIN,
Central Block, Pueblo.

A snap if sold this week, lots 10, 11, 12, block 251, Addition 1, this city. [illegible]

YOU CAN GET AN ELEGANT IMPORTED OR DOMESTIC CIGAR AT J. L. RANDALL'S IN DRUG STORE IN HAGERMAN BLOCK.

TANGARINES are hard to get this time of the year, but Helm & Koopf have 'em and fresh and juicy too. MALAGA GRAPES, very fresh and FLORIDA ORANGES, full of juice are some more of their attractions.

All the rage with the school children, Sooy & Poley's Petite and Millien Photos.

Ashby manufactures jewelry to order. He has power machinery and competent workmen, and can do difficult repairing. Few cities of this size have a workshop fitted up equal to his.

We can loan one hundred thousand on gilt edge residence property in Pueblo at good rates.
GUYOT & McLAIN,
Central Block, Pueblo.

Frank Hall has been secured by Vorhes Bros. in their shoe shop. Everybody knows Frank is [illegible] in his line. Repairing and custom work solicited.

LUNCH FOR BUSINESS MEN SERVED WITHOUT DELAY AT THE CLUB COFFEE HOUSE.

Dr. Allen has removed his office to the M. E. Parsonage, 212 E. Kiowa. Telephone 121.

Strawberries fresh every other day at Helm & Koopf's.

TO RENT—Two good office rooms in central location, steam heat, electric lights and moderate rent.
EDWARD FERRIS,
104 Pike's Peak Ave.

A FRESH LINE OF CHOICE CONFECTIONERY JUST RECEIVED AT J. L. RANDALL'S. TRY IT. HAGERMAN BLOCK DRUG STORE.

Come down and [illegible] the [illegible] out a [illegible] Insurance rates are low in Pueblo. Better come down and locate. Our climate is the best in Colorado; next to Colorado Springs of course. Note [illegible]
GUYOT & McLAIN,
Central Block, Pueblo.

To Whom It May Concern:
That Mr. L. H. Skinner is the sole and only representative of the Equitable Life Assurance Society at Colorado Springs, and that no one else has any right to solicit life insurance for us in that territory unless he receive authority from said Skinner.
J. C. HAWLEY,
Manager.

Pueblo is the only city in Colorado where water for irrigation is free. Guyot & McLain have houses and lots for sale in this favored place. Call on us at Central Block.

Woodworth, Dow & Randall have just received the [illegible] line of solid and plated silverware ever brought to the city. Give them a call—29 North Tejon street.

Eight thousand dollars worth of Boots and Shoes to be sold by Vorhes Bros. in the next thirty days, if low prices will do it.

Prang's, Raphael Tuck & Sons' and Gibson's Easter Cards, Novelties and Booklets at The College Book Store.

Don't forget that it [illegible] to [illegible] a lawn and raise trees in Pueblo. Only a few years under this new state of affairs and Pueblo will vie with the Springs for shade trees. Buy now while property is cheap. No boom, consequently no bust.
GUYOT & McLAIN,
Central Block, Pueblo.

ROAST BEEF—DELICIOUS.
AT THE CLUB COFFEE HOUSE.
12 TILL 2 P. M.

For fancy fruits go to Helm & Koopf's.

The finest silver tea sets in the city at Woodworth, Dow & Randall's, 29 North Tejon Street.

The best oranges going are the celebrated Thompson's Grove Florida. Get them of Helm & Koopf's.

Cleaning and Dyeing, 10 South Tejon.

An elegant line of silver novelties, solid and plated silverware at Woodworth, Dow & Randall's, 29 North Tejon Street.

NOTICE.

My wife, Mary E. McDaniel, having left my bed and board without any just or reasonable cause, all persons are hereby notified not to credit her on my account.
J. W. McDANIEL.
H. H. Arts and Lewis & Harde, Attorneys.

ROAST BEEF—DELICIOUS.
AT THE CLUB COFFEE HOUSE.
12 TILL 2:30 P. M.

Investors who desire to buy bonds secured by first mortgage on first class Pueblo property, ranging in amounts from $50 to $10,000, should correspond with Guyot & McLain, Central Block, Pueblo. These bonds are fully guaranteed and draw good rates of interest. The loans are made under our personal supervision, we have lived here many years and know true values. Refer you to any bank or business man in Pueblo.

CHAS. M. MULTZ, M. D.
Office 13 and 11 Hagerman Block. Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m.; 2 to 5 p. m.; 7 to 8:30 p. m.

W. A. Davis, Undertaking, 114 N. Tejon.

SPECTACLES fitted accurately at Ashby's.

# OPERA HOUSE.

Only One Performance.

*Tuesday Night* MARCH 24.

The Eiffel Tower of Minstrelsy.

# W. S. Cleveland's

CONSOLIDATED MINSTRELS.

Billy Emerson, Barney Fagan, Hughey Dougherty, Luke Schoolcraft, Sig. Benedetto, the marvelous Craggs, and half a hundred others.

DON'T MISS IT!

*Secure Seats in Advance.*

*Prices of Admission:*

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Parquette | $2 00 | Parquette Circle | $1 50 |
| Balcony | 1 00 | Gallery | 50 |

# Special Bargains

*Choice lot on Wood Avenue $800, $350 down, balance time.*

*South and west front on North Cascade under ditch, very low for one-half cash.*

*Beautiful residence North Tejon near College reservation, at less than cost; easy terms.*

*Lot 25x134, Cahn's Add., facing east, $400; on easy terms.*

*100x170 ft., High Street, 4-roomed frame, $1800, easy terms.*

*Several fine lots on North Corona at cost price two years ago.*

The above are all extremely cheap properties, and ought to be taken up at once.

# McINTYRE & MEIER,

Real Estate, Loans and Insurance.

No. 14 North Tejon Street, Bank Block.

THE CRESCENT SEPARATOR

*Creamery Butter.*

*The Finest Iowa Creamery.*

Sold in One-pound Bricks or in 10, 20 and 30 Pound Tubs.

The 10-pound tubs are especially nice for family use.

TO BE HAD OF ALL GROCERS.

# Square the Circle

( )

OR IF YOU CAN'T DO THAT

( )

*Circle the Square,*

Or the city, or the country, and if, in the course of your circling, you find a place where FIRST CLASS GOODS are sold at the prices of

# H. C. SHIMP,

Clothier, Hatter and Furnisher

*15 North Tejon Street.*

Wire us at once; we'd like to meet them.

JUST RECEIVED!

10 Pound Tubs

CREAMERY BUTTER!

*IT IS FINE.*

*GIVE IT A TRIAL.*

# HEMENWAY & BISH.

HONEY 15c per Pound.

10 lb. Tub—Butter.

FIRST.

E. F. McCLOSKEY,
Grocery and Produce
HOUSE.
Corner Cascade Ave. and Huerfano St.

JOHN POTTER,

13½ South Tejon St.

# Real Estate

*INSURANCE*

# MONEY TO LOAN

No. 9 N. Tejon St.

# REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

No. 9 N. Tejon St.

*Choice Building Lots and Residence Properties in all Parts of the City!*

WE HAVE THE EXCLUSIVE SALE of the choicest south front corners and lots in the market. We make a specialty of first-class properties under ditch and can readily show to strangers and others, what every business man knows, that the best is the cheapest.

CENTRAL OFFICE FOR AUSTIN BLUFF PROPERTY---The finest suburban residence location, combining view of mountains and plain, in the state. Pure air, pure water and plenty of both for domestic and irrigating purposes. All lots contain from one to four acres.

DESIRABLE FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED HOUSES FOR RENT.

$10,000 Ten Thousand Dollars To Loan! $10,000

AT LOWEST RATES!

MATTHEW KENNEDY, REAL ESTATE DEALER, No. 9 NORTH TEJON STREET.

SOLE AGENT FOR

# Lyman Heights and West Side,

ADDITIONS TO PUEBLO.

Lots at $50, $75 and $100 Each.

City water and rapid transit electric road in the immediate vicinity.

Only small cash payment required. Long time given on balance.

104 Pike's Peak Avenue.

# EDWARD

Real Estate and Loans!

# FERRIS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

We have four beautiful lots south with frontage on Grant avenue in West Colorado Springs for sale at very reasonable prices to anyone desiring to build. We are also prepared to make a long time loan on the same without extra expense to the purchaser, for one-half the actual value of lot and improvements. If you are interested in such a matter, we will be pleased to talk with you. No one with $700 or $800 need pay rent. First purchaser gets the best bargain.

EDWARD FERRIS, 104 Pike's Peak Avenue.

LECTURE!

WILBUR F. STONE,

Ex-Judge of the Supreme Court,

AT THE

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

Thursday, March 26, 8 p. m.

Subject: "Reminiscences of Early Colorado."

Miss Prentiss

WILL GIVE

AN ORGAN SOLO

At 7:45 p. m.

Tickets on sale at The Consolidated Book Store and Miss Moore's.

EASTER DISPLAY

OF

*SPRING and SUMMER*

# MILLINERY

Monday and Tuesday,

March 23 and 24,

AT

# Miss C. A. Bacheldor's,

*106 Pike's Peak Avenue.*

ARE YOU LOOKING

For something nice in the way of Glassware, Cutlery, Queensware, Etc.? If so call at No. 26 North Tejon Street, and see the finest lines in the city.

A. MATTHEWS,

Successor to Perkins Brothers.

# J. C. KING GROCERY CO.,

HEADQUARTERS FOR

*Fancy Groceries.*

BULLETINS:

Monarch Canned Goods!

*Gordon & Dilworth's*

PRESERVES.

Fullest Line of OLIVES In this City.

A Full Line of

*Franco-American*

SOUPS.

Goods Delivered Promptly

STEAM

# CARPET CLEANING.

We have as fine a steam cleaner as there is in the state. Satisfaction or no pay.

# J. T. FRANKLIN,

No. 28 North Tejon Street.

HOTEL VICTOR,

18th and Larimer Sts., Denver, Colo.

AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLANS

Also

HOTEL RICHELIEU,

Tremont St., opposite Broadway Theatre,

A Select Family Hotel.

1,000

# Four foot Curtain Poles!

With Brass Ends and Rings at

*25c Each.*

# THE DE LA VERGNE

FURNITURE COMPANY,

125, 127 and 129 So. Tejon St.

# Johnson's DRY GOODS

And Carpets.

New Goods in Every Department.

Jackets, Dress Goods, Wash Goods, Linens, White Goods, Hosiery, Kid Gloves, Etc.

*Carpets, Drapery, Rugs and Linoleum.*

STOCK COMPLETE.

# My Real Estate and Insurance Business FOR SALE.

HAVING decided to locate in Denver and engage in other business, it will necessitate closing out my interests in this city immediately.

To the party seeking a well-established real estate and insurance business, I think it will pay to investigate. Price and full particulars given why I make the change.

Also, will rent my residence of 8 rooms, fully and nicely furnished, thoroughly modern, on lease of six months to the right party. Must be for private use.

Henry Broadhurst,

21, 22, 23 HAGERMAN BLOCK.

# NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

GIBSON & PAGE.

We are receiving and opening an elegant line of new goods of all kinds. A large line of Spring Dress Goods, White Goods, Embroideries, Laces, Notions, Muslin Underwear, Linens, Napkins, Towels, Etc.

We have a fine stock of Ladies' Spring Jackets just received, and the prices are away down.

Come and see us and we will do you good and save you money.

No. 10 North Tejon Street.

GIBSON & PAGE.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE

# FIRST NATIONAL BANK!

Of Colorado Springs, Colo.,

*As Made to the Comptroller of the Currency February 26, 1891:*

| RESOURCES. | | | LIABILITIES. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | | $483,887 82 | Capital stock | $100,000 00 |
| Bonds and warrants | | 62,802 27 | Surplus and undivided profits | 113,813 51 |
| U. S. bonds to secure circulation | | 25,000 00 | Dividends unpaid | 40 00 |
| Premium on U. S. bonds | | 4,300 00 | Circulation | 21,500 00 |
| Real estate, furniture and fixtures | | 16,310 01 | Deposits | 658,818 87 |
| Expense and taxes paid | | 2,762 39 | | |
| Due from treasurer U. S. (5 per cent fund) | | 1,123 00 | | |
| Due from banks | $211,196 93 | | | |
| Cash | 84,252 94 | | | |
| | | 295,449 89 | | |
| Total | | $895,842 38 | Total | $895,842 38 |

STATE OF COLORADO, } ss.
COUNTY OF EL PASO. }

I, J. A. HAYES, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. A. HAYES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, 1891.
(SEAL) ASAHEL SUTTON, Notary Public.

CORRECT Attest:
IRVING HOWBERT,
B. F. CROWELL, } Directors.
L. J. EATON,

# FORT WORTH ADDITION.

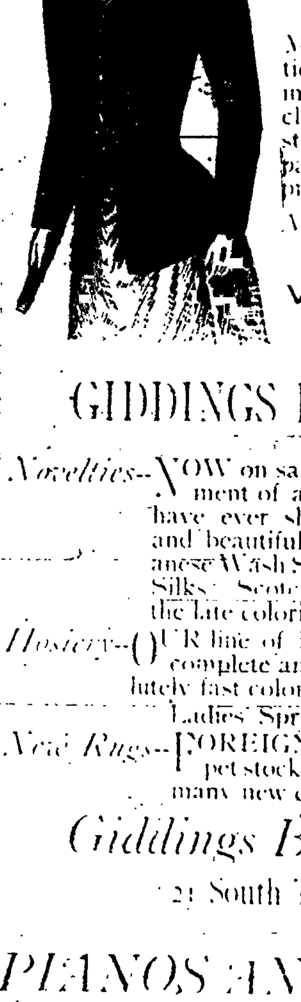
This addition is now placed on the market for the first time. Prices are on the ground floor, and those who buy first will make the most money. The addition is only a few blocks from the business center; the lots are 190 feet deep; water pipes will be laid through the alleys; and in order to build up the addition rapidly we are going to offer inducements that are offered in no other addition to the city. One great inducement is freedom from taxes. For the first year we will pay the taxes, which will save a considerable amount to the purchaser. Another great inducement is terms: You can pick out any lot and the terms will be $10 cash and $5 per month. At this rate you can pay for one or two of these lots and never miss the money. Another inducement, and the greatest of all, is the price. The lots will be put on the market at from $125 to $225 each.

Sewers are already laid through the addition. We intend to build some cottages there ourselves, and we can promise every purchaser that he will get the benefit of an advance in prices. If you want a cheap home, if you want a good way to save money, or if you want a good speculation, see the lots in this addition.

GRIFFITH BROS.,

The Pioneer Installment Real Estate Dealers,

No. 28 South Tejon Street.



# WILBUR & WOLF.

WE are now showing the largest and most complete assortment of Dress Goods and Silks we have ever carried; and the sales of our

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT

More than meet our expectations. We are the only house in the city where strictly first-class dressmaking is done in the store. Our orders in this department are away ahead of any previous season.

*New Wraps, Parasols, Hosiery and Underwear.*

Wilbur & Wolf,

22 SOUTH TEJON ST.

# GIDDINGS BROS. & BENT.

*Novelties*--NOW on sale the most extensive assortment of all the latest novelties that we have ever shown. French Challies, new and beautiful designs, Wash Surahs, Japanese Wash Silks, Plain and Figured China Silks, Scotch and French Ginghams in all the late colorings.

*Hosiery*--OUR line of Fast Black Hosiery is very complete and every pair guaranteed absolutely fast color.

Ladies' Spring Jackets and Wraps.

*New Rugs*--FOREIGN Rugs, Domestic Rugs. Carpet stock very large, embracing a great many new colorings and designs.

*Giddings Bros. & Bent.*

21 South Tejon Street.

*PIANOS AND ORGANS!*

PIANOS: KNABE, SCHOMACKER, Gold String, OPERA, and BUSH & GERT'S.

Estey and Chicago Cottage Organs.

SOLE AGENTS for the Standard Rotary Shuttle Sewing Machine. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins, Violins, Sheet Music and Musical Merchandise. Pianos, Organs and Sewing Machines for rent.

HEXT & WILLIAMS - - No. 24 East Kiowa Street.

# IN SOUTH SEAS.

## ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON CONTINUES HIS TALE

The Danger of an Apostle of Civilization—A Hermit Poet—The Author's Experience With a Mystery Man [illegible] Rules All the World

If the most horrible experience was Mr. Stewart's, it was Captain Hart [illegible] ran the nearest [illegible]. He had bought a piece of land from Timau [illegible] bay and put some [illegible] the work. [illegible] to the station [illegible] found [illegible] beach in terror [illegible] they at once seized their [illegible] arms with his [illegible] patched to Taahauku for [illegible] they awaited her return [illegible] the [illegible] young men dancing the war dance [illegible] top till past 10 at night and [illegible] boat came (bringing this gendarme [illegible]) with chase-pots, two white men [illegible] Taahauku station and some native warriors the party [illegible] should awake. Day was not yet [illegible] and it was a very bright moonlight evening when they reached the hilltop where (in a house of the [illegible]) Timau was sleeping off his [illegible]. The assailants were fully exposed, the interior of the hut quite dark, the position far from sound. The gendarmes knelt with their pieces ready and Captain Hart advanced alone. As he drew near the door he heard the [illegible] of a gun cocking from within and in sheer self-defence, there being no other escape, sprang into the house and grappled Timau. "Timau, come with me," he cried. But Timau, a great fellow, his eyes blood

[illegible] with the abuse of Kava, six feet three in stature, cast him on one side, and [illegible] instantly expecting to be either shot or brained, discharged his pistol in the dark. When they carried Timau out at the door into the moonlight he was already dead, and, upon this unlooked for termination of their sally, the whites appeared to have lost all conduct, and retreated to the boats, fired upon by the natives as they went. Captain Hart, who almost rivals Bishop Dordillon in popularity, shared with him the policy of extreme indulgence to the natives, regarding them as children, making light of their defects, and constantly in favor of mild measures. The death of Timau has thus somewhat weighed upon his mind, the more so as the chieftain's pocket was found in the house unloaded. To a less delicate conscience the matter will seem light. If a drunken savage elects to cock a firearm, a gentleman advancing toward him in the [illegible] cannot wait to make sure if it be charged.

I have touched on the captain's popularity. It is one of the things that most strikes a stranger in the Marquesas. He comes instantly on to two names, both new to him, both locally famous, both mentioned by all with affection and respect: the bishop's and the captain's. It gave me a strong desire to meet the survivor, which was subsequently gratified to the enrichment of these pages. [illegible] —Molokai—I came once more on the traces of that affectionate popularity. There was a blind white leper there, an old sailor—"an old tough," he called himself—who had long sailed among the eastern islands. Him I used to visit, and, being fresh from the scenes of his activity, gave him the news. This (in the true island style) was largely a chronicle of wrecks and [illegible] I mentioned the case of one not very successful captain, and how he had lost a vessel for Mr. Hart, thereupon the blind leper broke forth in lamentation. "Did he lose a ship of John Hart's?" he cried, "poor John Hart! Well, I'm sorry it was Hart's," with needless force of epithet, which I neglect to reproduce.

Perhaps, if Capt. Hart's affairs had continued to prosper, his popularity might have been different. Success wins glory, but it

NATIVES DRIVING FISH NETS

[illegible] was a traffic in our own [illegible] and [illegible] to feed from the dead [illegible] and [illegible] of the [illegible] island Nukuhiva [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] not yet encountered Mr. Stewart, or I should have [illegible] reminded of his first landing at Atuona and the humorist who nibbled at his heel. But their neighborhood depressed me and I felt, if I had been there a castaway and out of reach of help, my heart would have been sick.

Nor was the traffic altogether native. While we lay in the anchorage there befell a strange coincidence. A schooner was observed at sea and aiming to enter. We knew all the schooners in the group, but this appeared larger than any. She was fagged, besides, after the English manner, and coming to an anchor some way outside the Casco, showed at last the blue ensign. There were at that time, according to rumor, no fewer than four yachts in the Pacific, but it was strange that any two of them should thus lie side by side in that outlandish [illegible]; stranger still that in the owner of the Nyanza, Captain Dewar, I should find a man of the same country and the same county with myself and one whom I had seen walking as a boy on the shores of the Alpes Maritimes.

We had besides a white visitor from shore, who came and departed in a crowded whale boat manned by natives, having read of yachts in the Sunday papers, and being fired with the desire to see one. Captain Chase, they called him, an old whaler man, thickset and white-bearded, with a strong Indiana drawl; years old in the country, a good [illegible] whose practice at the target struck terror in the brains of Hapaaus. Mr. Chase dwelt further east in a bay called Hanamate with a Mr. McCallum, or rather they had dwelt together once and were now amicably separated. The captain is to be found near one end of the bay in a wreck of a house and waited on by a Chinese. At the point of the opposing [illegible] or another habitation stands on a tall [illegible]. The surf runs there exceedingly heavy, seas of seven and eight feet high bursting under the walls of the house, which is thus continually filled with their clamor, and rendered fit only for solitary, or at least silent, inmates. Here it is that Mr. McCallum, with a Shakespeare and a Burns, enjoys the society of the breakers. His name and his Burns testify to Scottish blood, but he is an American [illegible], somewhere far east, followed the trade of a ship carpenter, and

[illegible] pride, which he has [illegible] built himself, and [illegible] Mr. McCallum and [illegible] [illegible] of the Marquesas [illegible]

But [illegible] Marquesan [illegible] [illegible] tattooer [illegible] word [illegible] talk in private. His first [illegible] was [illegible] to the [illegible] bending where the surf was running very high, [illegible] all our signals to go round the [illegible] the point was brought aboard [illegible] some hazard to our skiff, set down in one corner of the cockpit to his appointed [illegible]. He had been hired as one cunning in the [illegible] to make my old men's beards into a wreath; what a wreath for Celia's arbor. His own beard (which be carried for greater safety in a sailor's knot) was not merely the admiration of his age, but a substantial piece of property. One hundred dollars was the estimated value, and as Brother Michel [illegible] knew a native to deposit a greater sum with Bishop Dordillon, our friend was a rich man in virtue of his chin. He had something of an East Indian cast, but taller and stronger, his nose hooked his face narrow, his forehead very high, the whole elaborately tattooed. I may say I have never entertained a guest so trying. In the least particular he must be waited on: he would not go to the scuttle-butt for water, he would not even reach to get the glass; it must be given him in his hand. If aid were denied him he would fold his arms, bow his head, and go without; only the work would suffer. Early the first forenoon he called aloud for biscuit and salmon, biscuit and ham were brought; he looked on them incuriously, and signed that they should be set aside. A number of considerations crowded on my mind: has the sort of work on which he was engaged was probably tapu in a high degree, should by rights, perhaps, be transacted on a tapu platform which no female might approach, and it was possible that fish might be the essential diet. Some salted fish I therefore brought him, and [illegible] Mapiao displayed extraordinary animation, pointed to the zenith, made a long speech, in which I picked up umati—the word for the sun—and signed to me once more to place these dainties out of reach. At last I had understood, and every day the programme was the same. At an early period of the morning [illegible] forth on the roof of the house and at a proper distance, full in view, but just out of reach; and not until the fit hour, which was the point of

ANNOYED BY NATIVES.

noon, would the artificer partake. This solemnity [illegible] of an absurd [illegible] [illegible]. He [illegible], plaiting, as we, at the boards, his dinner arrayed on the roof, and not far off a glass of water standing. It appears he desired to drink; was, of course, far too great a gentleman to rise and get the water for himself, and spying Mrs. Stevenson imperiously signed to her to hand it. The signal was misunderstood; Mrs. Stevenson was by this time prepared for any eccentricity on the part of our guest, and instead of passing him the water flung his dinner overboard. I must do Mapiao justice, all laughed, but his laughter rang the loudest.

These troubles of service were at worst occasional, the embarrassment of the man's talk incessant. He was plainly a practiced conversationalist, the nicety of his inflection, the elegance of his gestures, and the fine play of his expression told us that. We meanwhile, sat like aliens in a playhouse; we could see the actors were upon some material business, and performing well, but the plot of the drama remained undiscoverable. Names of places, the name of Captain Hart, occasional disconnected words tantalized, but not enlightened us; and the less we understood the more gallantly the man continued, and with still the more expansive gestures Mapiao returned to the assault. We could see his vanity was on the rack, being come to a place where that fine jewel of his conversational talent could earn him no respect; and he had times of despair, when he desisted from the endeavor, and instants of irritation when he regarded us with unconcealed contempt. Yet for me, as the practitioner of some kindred mystery, [illegible] be manifested to the last a measure of respect. As we sat under the awning in opposite corners of the cockpit, he braiding hairs from dead men's chins, I forming runes upon a sheet of folio paper, he would nod across to me as one Taahuka to another, or crossing the cockpit, study for a while my shapeless scrawl and encourage me with a heartfelt "mitai"—good! So might a deaf painter sympathize far off with a musician as the slave and master of a not uncomprehended and yet kindred art. A silly trade, he doubtless considered it; but a man must make allowance for barbarians; chaque pays a sa coutume, and he felt the principle was there.

The time came at last when his labors, which resembled those rather of Penelope than Hercules, could no more be spun out, and nothing remained but to pay him and say farewell. After a long learned argument in Marquesan I gathered that his mind was set on fishhooks with three of [illegible] and a brace of dollars; I thought he was not ill-rewarded for passing his forenoons in our cockpit, eating, drinking, delivering his opinions and [illegible] the ship's company into his social [illegible]. For all that he was a man of so high a bearing, and so like an uncle of mine, who should have gone mad and got tattooed, that I applied to him, when both on shore, to know if he were sat-

isfied. "Mitai ehipe?" I asked. And he, with rich [illegible] offering at the [illegible] his hand. "Mitai ehipe, mitai kaekae, kaoha nui." [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Robert Louis Stevenson

TRADER'S HUT

[illegible] which misfortune fosters. And the misfortune which overtook the Captain's enterprise was truly singular. He was at the top of his career. Ile Masse belonged to him, given by the French as an indemnity for the robbery at Taahauku. But the Ile Masse was only suitable for cattle, and his two chief stations were Anaho, in Nukahiva, facing the northeast, and Taahauku, in Hiva-oa, some hundred miles to [illegible], and facing the southwest. Both these were on the same day swept by a tidal wave, which was not felt in any other bay or island of the group. The south coast of Hiva-oa was [illegible] with [illegible] and camphor-wood chests containing goods which, on the promise of a reasonable salvage, the natives very honestly brought back, the chests apparently not opened and some of the wood after it had been built into their houses. But the recovery of such jetsam could not affect the result. It was impossible the Captain should withstand this partiality of fortune, and with his fall the prosperity of the Marquesas ended. Anaho is truly extinct; Taahauku but a shadow of itself, nor has any new plantation arisen in their stead.

[illegible] was long employed the captain of a hundred Indians, breaking up wrecks about Cape Flattery. Many of the whites who are to be found scattered in the South Seas represent the more artistic portion of their class, and not only enjoy the poetry of that new life, but came there on purpose to enjoy it. I have been shipmates with a man, no longer young, who sailed upon that voyage his first time to sea, for the mere love of Samoa, and it was a few letters in a newspaper that sent him on that pilgrimage. Mr. McCallum was another instance of the same. He had read of the South Seas, loved to read of them, and let their image [illegible] his heart, till at length he could refrain no longer, must set forth, a new Rodick, for that unseen home-land—and has now dwelt for years in Hiva-oa and will lay his bones there in the end with full content, having no desire to behold again the places of his boyhood, only, perhaps once before he dies the rude and wintry landscape of Cape Flattery. Yet he is an active man, full of schemes, has bought land of the natives, has planted 5000 coco palms, has a desert island in his eye, which he desires to have [illegible] a schooner in the

## MEN AND WOMEN OF NOTE

Ex-President Cleveland is believed to have reduced his weight by sixty pounds within a short time.

Some one nominates Robert T. Lincoln as [illegible] columns.

Congressman John L. Mitchell of Milwaukee will be one of the richest men in the next House, his fortune being estimated at $10,000,000.

Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus"), now 40 years of age, is a great pedestrian and is said to have walked thirty-six miles in one day recently.

Alice, sister of Patrick Bronte, and aunt of Charlotte and Emily Bronte, famous in English literature, died recently, aged 95 years. She was the last of the Bronte family.

Ex-Senator Warner Miller will go to Nicaragua this month on the business of the Nicaragua Canal company, of which he is the president at a salary of $25,000 a year.

President Eliot of Harvard, according to the irreverent "Boston Globe," "has breathed an academic atmosphere so long that he has become intellectually asphyxiated."

The late Mr. Bradlaugh had a most unprovident way of living. It was his habit to get a little money together by lecturing and [illegible] almost exhausted.

Sir Arthur Sullivan is credited with saying, in reply to an ignorant but pretentious woman, who asked him if Bach were composing anything nowadays: "No, madame, he is decomposing."

Mr. Henry George has sent word from Bermuda to his friends here that his condition has greatly improved during the past few weeks that he enjoys life there, that he [illegible] riding on a bicycle, and that he hopes soon to return to New York fully restored in health.

General Mahone is preparing to build a town at the mouth of Cove Creek, in Tazewell county, Va. A branch road will be built from Tazewell court house to the point mentioned and charcoal furnaces erected.

Messrs. Morrill, Edmunds, Sherman, Allison, Stewart, Jones of Nevada, Mitchell, and Ransom are the only members of the senate still in the service who were in the chamber when Mr. Ingalls first went there.

Lord Grimthorpe, England's noble clockmaker, has just completed a clock for the post office of Sydney, New South Wales, which is said to be the largest timepiece that has ever been sent from England.

Chevalier George D. Epinois, who took part in the great battle of Waterloo, formed a part of the guard of honor which welcomed Leopold I sixteen years later, is now, at the age of 97, [illegible] in the village of Epinois les Binche.

Mrs. Kyle, wife of the Alliance Senator from South Dakota, felt overpowering confidence during the canvass that her husband would be elected, and when he talked of declining the nomination she insisted that he would yield and win.

Count Herbert Bismarck has invited Signor Crispi, Italy's ex-Premier, to visit his father at Friedrichsruhe. Crispi has promised to go to Germany as soon as he has got his own affairs in order, and then the two old statesmen will have a good talk over past times.

Dean Pitman, of Cincinnati, believes that he is the only person in this country who has shaken a hand that shook the hand of the great Wesley. "The poet Crabbe," he says, "who was the rector of the parish in which I was born, who christened me, and whose funeral I attended in my boyhood, was introduced to Wesley in his old age and in the biography of the poet it is said he was received by Wesley with 'benevolent politeness.'"

Herr von Gossler, who retires from the German cabinet, has for many years fought for secular schools and non-interference by church organizations with governmental affairs. It is a curious coincidence that Dr. Windthorst, who, as a leader of the Ultramontanes, had been his antagonist, should die just at the time when von Gossler is forced to withdraw from office in favor of another Ultramontane, Count Zedlitz Trutschler.

Prince Worouzoff, who recently killed Lieutenant Lamansdorff in a duel, is a scion of one of the most powerful families in the Russian Empire, but this fact will not prevent his trial for shooting before the signal was given and killing his rival foully. The Czar may be a tyrant, but he will not allow such things to pass among the officers of the Imperial Guard without a searching investigation.

# REVOLUTIONISTS.

## WHAT A FAMOUS SOCIALIST SAYS

The [illegible] War and [illegible] French and Italian [illegible] Republic

[illegible] Italy [illegible] soon [illegible]

[illegible] Something [illegible] must ultimately triumph. The faith in the future it is which keeps us at our posts. The lack of [illegible] and ignorance of our [illegible] causes people to consider us as mere talkers, whereas really we never lose sight of the final end, which is action or revolution. Two years ago I founded the Italian socialist party and already sections are in course of organization throughout the country. We have besides the workingmen's party, the Mazzinian republican party and the [illegible].

I believe that if the various socialist societies unite we shall at no very distant date arrive at a good result. By a good result I mean the putting down of monarchy in Italy. What constitutes the force of our enemies is our discord, our pitiful divisions—which never produce any good consequences. From the moment we can come to an understanding and especially when we can organize ourselves we become a force to be counted with, for we are in a majority in the country. Then the monarchy will find before her an implacable enemy, capable, if not of overthrowing her, at any rate of giving her a violent shock. At present I am in ignorance as to whether the socialist party in America will be able to aid us in this task. I think, however, that being in an economical position far superior to that in which we are situated in Europe it could much more easily assist us than could the socialist party in Germany, especially when one takes into consideration the liberty it enjoys, a liberty far greater than that which the Emperor William allows to our brothers beyond the Rhine.

What [illegible] that all [illegible] of all nations shall come to an agreement amongst themselves to put down each its own enemies. If we do it simultaneously our ideal will be realized. But this is a dream. The spirit of solidarity amongst us has not yet reached that point of development, consequently in Italy having no hope of help from outside, we are endeavoring to do all in our power towards the attainment of that end which we should never reach were we to idly wait for succor. It is easy to see that we are on the eve of great events. The social revolution is being prepared throughout the whole world. The [illegible] strikes, the revolts and the consequent bloodshed, the frequent condemnations of revolutionists all prove conclusively the truth of what I am stating.

The social revolution will revolutionize the [illegible]. It [illegible] whatever to do with political revolutions. Anybody whose object is to upset the established form of government may be called a revolutionist. Pa[illegible] Cassagnac is a revolutionist in his way, but he has nothing whatever in common with us. Political revolutions are invariably made for the benefit of a coterie or of an individual and are as invariably noticed by ambition, [illegible] or some other vile passion. But the social revolution is one which is to increase the well-being, not of an individual or of a caste, but of the masses, the workers. And of what nation these workers may be is a matter of indifference to us. Whether they be French or German, English or American, they are in any case our brethren. Social revolutionists are ready to take up arms for the oppressed of any nation. But to-day the social and political [illegible] of Europe being what it is, we, the revolutionists, who are pacific. It is we who demand peace; we are indignant that people should die of hunger while states spend millions in maintaining permanent armies; we object with all our force to the giving up of nations to the horrors of war merely in order to satisfy the caprice of a sovereign or to serve the interests of a dynasty. The coming revolution will be economic, that is to say, it will strike at capital the [illegible] enemy of the working classes. Consequently we are justified in naming the [illegible] economic one.

The electoral conflict recently ended in Italy left us quite indifferent, for the very good reason that parliaments ameliorate the position of the working world in no respect. Whether Crispi is surrounded by 500 radicals or by 500 monarchists influences us in no way. In either case the toilers of Italy remain in a half starved condition, and are [illegible] with the produce of their labor. For this reason the revolutionists, about three-fourths of the population—took no part in the late elections.

One might say the same thing of Germany. William II, who has sought to mystify socialists, has not attained his object. At most he has only succeeded in turning the heads of a few old fogies who were socialists only in name. Assuredly William is shrewd. By his attitude he has succeeded in warding off the social revolution for a time. We should have preferred the iron hand of Bismarck [illegible] would speedily have led to revolution, i. e., to liberty, whereas the tolerance of the emperor has led to reaction, i. e., to bondage.

And here I may add a word about the triple alliance which in my opinion has no other object than to guard the monarchs of Europe against the social revolution which is threatening them. The permanent armies which are ruining Europe are maintained with a view to holding us in check. We are not to be deluded by any such reasons. The pretext of holding France in abeyance satisfies only those who are incapable of seeing through the diplomatic curtain. The menaces of war no longer disturb anybody. During twenty years people have got accustomed to them and are now able to appreciate their just value. The real danger for the European powers is the social question, a question which is being agitated every day, which each and every day increases in importance and which cannot much longer remain unsolved, spite of all the bayonets of the triple or quadruple alliance.

The coming war scare is altogether an affair of financiers, who gain a good deal of money by frightening timid folk. Besides, it assures the enemies of the people in the possession of their power. I don't say that this war will not break out one day. At the present moment, however, the wind is blowing in the direction of peace. As to

myself and my friends of war as are all social revolutionists, I have done and am doing all that lies in my power to prevent it. To this end I founded the Federation des Peuples [illegible] the social and economic emancipation of the oppressed. France [illegible] and liberty [illegible]

[illegible] the Marseillaise [illegible] France [illegible]

[illegible] of the [illegible] and [illegible] of liberty, of fraternity of the [illegible] oppressed people.

The Italian government, though the offspring of a revolution, has forsaken the [illegible] of a servile instrument in the hands of Germany; it has placed itself in the [illegible] of William's army against [illegible]. The [illegible] of the [illegible] would mean slavery for the Italian people and for all other Latin races. It is the duty of these races, therefore, and of all men who are friends of justice and liberty, to unite in an endeavor which shall frustrate this conspiracy of kings, which shall prevent a nation whose sons have so often fought side by side with those of France from taking up arms against her in company with their mutual enemy.

No, it must not be and shall not be. The blood shed at Magenta, at Palestro and Solferino, at Dijon, Nuits and Talant has created between Italy and France a bond which will never be broken and which imposes upon us the duty of uniting our every effort to ward off the threatened conflict. It is the aim of the Federation des Peuples to combat by all and any weapons the Boulangesque maneuvres of our common enemies, to remove the misunderstandings to which these maneuvers have already given rise, to maintain the indissoluble union of nations of Latin origin and, if necessary, to form an active band resolved to face all eventualities, even the most extreme.

In view of a possible war with the Russian government, the disgrace of humanity and of civilization, is very adroitly exploiting the political situation of Europe and the fright of the French government. I am firmly convinced that if to-morrow a European war broke out and Russia were attacked, she would in return for the friendship she simulates for France, receive French money and French troops, but if, on the other hand, France were attacked, neither a soldier nor a centime would that country receive from Russia. The whole policy of the Russian empire is opposed to the granting of such aid [illegible] the traditions of Peter the Great in order to be polite to M. Carnot Little.

It may be replied to me that France would be satisfied were Russia to menace the German frontier, forcing Germany to mobilize an army at the point threatened and thus facilitating the movements of the French troops. All that has been foreseen by the triple alliance and I believe it more than probable that the Russian emperor would prefer to form a part with his confreres of the triple alliance than with the democrats of the Elysee palace.

The governments of Europe are all equally bad. Look at the bondage of Ireland to England. It is an infamy and a disgrace to England. The cruel, unjust, infamous, iniquitous and barbarous way in which the English government has always treated the Irish people is, and will ever remain, a stain upon the good fame, not only of the government which decrees such measures as have been employed by England, but also of the English nation, which tolerates, which does not revolt against such infamy. The Irish have a right to life, to liberty and comfort, like every other nation. The courage they have displayed in their heroic conflict with England will ever remain ineffaceable in the memory of oppressed nations, and will teach these latter how people struggle when right [illegible]. I admire the firmness of the Irish leaders. The persistence they have shown in this Titanic struggle has rendered their names dear to all the oppressed, and we, the revolutionists of the world, heartily wish them an early and a definite victory.

It must not be believed that the American republic is our ideal. We are no more tender towards it than we are towards that of France, for the very simple reason that they are both merely bourgeois republics without kings. The step America has recently taken towards protection I consider impolitic and antisocial, for the United States should not endeavor to isolate herself from the Old World, which every day is sending her the best of her children, without whose labor America would be a political and economic cipher. We social revolutionists cannot regard the McKinley measure at all favorably, for the riches of the new world might have afforded some temporary respite to the soil of the old world, exploited to its very blood by a small clique of capitalists who insatiably accumulate their millions from the sweat of the world of workers.

AMILCARE CIPRIANI,

Ex-Minister of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

## MASCULINE TATTLE.

General O'Beirne looks like a distinguished Frenchman.

Colonel Robert G. Ingersoll has a laugh that is more infectious than the yellow fever.

Jerry Simpson, the Kansas congressman, owns a farm of 600 acres and has eighty acres in wheat.

Justice R. W. Walker, the "baby" of the Alabama supreme bench, is just thirty-four years old.

George W. Childs will not permit a witticism aimed at women to appear in the columns of his paper.

Judge Garrison, of the New Jersey supreme bench, was appointed before he had attained his thirty-fifth year.

Franklin Moore Singer, son of the sewing machine man, has just married Mlle. Blanche Vanderbilt Moterlair of Paris.

Alan Arthur, son of ex-President Arthur, is cutting a dash in London, where he can be seen every day driving a four-in-hand.

Senator Lispenard Stewart, of New York, [illegible] a French beard and gold eyeglasses. He removes them when excited in a political speech.

J. W. Carroll, of New York, claims to be the owner of the third largest diamond in the world. It weighs 115 carats and is valued at $70,000.

John A. Logan, Jr., often seen on Broadway in the vicinity of Delmonico's, is a strikingly handsome man. He is as sedate and steady as in his early youth he was reckless and wild.

Rev. T. De Witt Talmage is a banjoist, and the reverend gentleman can thrum the strings in a way to make the most expert player acknowledge his ability.

General Henry E. Tremain is above medium height, of slender build, with blonde hair and a smooth shaven face. He is younger in appearance than he is in years.

David Dudley Field has a way of listening to the most casual remark, as though the fate of nations hung on the words, which is most embarrassing to any one who has not much to say.

# ENGLAND OR FRANCE.

## SOMETHING ABOUT GIRLS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES

Mrs. Alexander Writes of the Girls and How We Should Regard Them—the Difference of Training and the Marriage Customs of the Countries

LONDON, March 9.—In drawing a comparison between French and English girls, perhaps the most striking point is the fact that, considering the enormous difference in their circumstances and upbringing, they should still have so much in common. In spite of their apparent want of independence and the constant supervision to which they are subjected, the majority of French girls are every whit as wide-awake and able to take care of themselves as their English sisters who enjoy so much more liberty.

Is this because the former make up in shrewdness and capability what they lack in experience and practice? Or is it because much of the French system of guarding girls from all knowledge of the realities of life, is purely and completely a matter of conventionality and to some extent a make-believe? Theoretically a French girl grows up under her mother's eye, is never out of her care, rarely out of her sight, is kept from all knowledge of evil, or even of everyday facts, yet practically it may be doubted whether she is more innocent in mind than the English girl, who lives a freer and less guarded existence. Perhaps this excessive care defeats its own object by leading to the inference that so much precaution must imply the existence of a corresponding amount of wickedness and by inducing a distrust of the world in general. And may we not suppose that often this so-called child-like innocence is less an actual ignorance of life, than a fairly accurate idea as to what it is considered right and proper that a girl should or should not know and a careful avoidance of doubtful subjects?

The difference of training commences at a very early stage. In England little girls are brought up entirely with their brothers, not only allowed but encouraged to share their games, their occupations and pursuits, and are reminded as rarely as possible that what is all very well for boys is not always "becoming for young ladies." In fact there is a growing inclination to look upon a certain amount of tomboyism as not altogether a bad foundation for the more especially feminine education which follows this first period. In France, on the contrary, girls very soon begin to understand that they should be demure and sedate: that they must behave differently to their brothers, though possibly these latter would be thought "no better than girls" by their more rebellious, vigorous contemporaries. To see their small daughters play cricket or hockey or climb fences would horrify the average French mother, while for a girl to wish she were a boy is decidedly reprehensible. French women, who think at the age of 8 or 9, boys and girls should cease to be playmates, though perhaps too rare to be taken as average [illegible] do still exist and many of the more old-fashioned folk do not consider an elder [illegible] for a [illegible] might be ignorant of the relationship. These are extreme cases, I grant, nevertheless they are indications of the general manner of looking at these matters.

While at school the differences are perhaps less marked, the [illegible] and restrictions being similar, [illegible] often [illegible] to the heart of the English girl, the French girl is so closely watched that there is little chance left to her, the [illegible] probably thinks herself justified in breaking these regulations. It is [illegible] by English pupils in French [illegible] that their companions are [illegible] in the straightforwardness and [illegible] of honor, which is usual among school girls in England, but this may well be due to a little natural prejudice and an instinctive antagonism. The same school friendships often lasting through life are formed in both countries, only in France they can never result in the pleasant interchange of visits so common in England, for a French mother, who knows her duty, would not dream of allowing her daughter to pass so much as a single night from under her own roof, unless [illegible] with her.

Of the actual instruction given in the respective schools, it is a little difficult to draw comparison. French [illegible] examinations in France, [illegible] they do the test is [illegible] in the [illegible] here. [illegible] at Girton or at Oxford is practically unknown, though [illegible] come very much to the front. But with all this the average French girl [illegible] to do. She frequently [illegible] more thoroughly than do [illegible] English girls, but painting, wood carving and kindred pursuits find fewer devotees than [illegible] To the French [illegible] nation, [illegible] and [illegible] than it is in England. In the case of girls this is not [illegible] ishing, for [illegible] for their [illegible] the [illegible] of exciting, there being no happy [illegible] between those of the hospital [illegible] and water" order and the more or less realistic productions enjoyed by their elders.

On leaving school girl-life shows a wide difference in the two countries. In England the majority of girls, once they have made their entry into society, are free to go about unobstructed and live their own lives in an independent fashion, often [illegible] to dances alone their [illegible] being considered a sufficient chaperone. Thus, to some extent, they gain their own experience, learn to form their own impressions of the people with whom they come in contact, and develop a consciousness of their own responsibility. In France, though there are signs of a gradual relaxation in the matter, no carefully brought up girl is allowed outside the doors without at least a maid in attendance, emancipation from this custom being tantamount to a declaration of old maidenhood, while to take a journey alone, would, at any rate among [illegible], be at [illegible] enough to seriously [illegible] a girl's matrimonial prospects. At dances the provision of quiet nooks and corners or the acquisition [illegible] would be considered in the light of an offence against propriety, while not the smallest [illegible] or such pleasant arrangement of one's programme with a view to avoiding an unwelcome partner is permissible.

From a French girl's [illegible] delight in all, however, and the fact that her enjoyment is not so often due to [illegible] of the actual dancing as with English girls, one may conclude that, after all, she manages to extract some fun and flirtation even from her apparently [illegible]. [illegible] almost the only [illegible] in which young men and girls can enjoy [illegible] society, for tennis, riding [illegible] try [illegible] are [illegible] to the [illegible] life of average families—Young [illegible]

[illegible]

perhaps be expected, while many are [illegible] to regret that French habits and [illegible] should be so different.

The regret, though, often applies to the more superficial social relation, for it may be doubted whether the same French men would care to marry compatriots of [illegible] the most mildly advanced order, but in this matter the influence and opinions of their families must be reckoned with. Certain it is that, at any rate in Paris, an English girl may go about as freely as she does in London and as entirely unmolested, simply because her independence is a recognized fact; but a French girl under the same circumstances, be she never so circumspect, would in all probability find herself liable to annoyance of all kinds, it being taken for granted that anyone disregarding the usual social rules is fair game.

On the subject of marriage the ideas of the two nations are so fundamentally different that it is difficult to compare them. The typical English girl grows up with an undefined expectation of meeting and marrying the man to whom she will give her whole heart, but this to be brought about by some kind Providence or fate, not by any striving or efforts on the part of herself or her parents, the right of decision remaining in her own hands. Of course it would be absurd to maintain that this theory is always put into practice, or to deny that match-making mothers and young women—anxious [illegible] willing to further their own matrimonial projects often at the expense of dignity and self-respect, abound, but even these show some deference to the prevailing idea by giving their schemes as romantic a coloring as possible. A French girl's mind with regard to this all-important question must be a curious medley of downright "matter of fact" and the purest sentimentality.

On the one hand, she considers it the absolute duty of her parents to find her a husband suitable in station, age and [illegible], while on the other, in spite of the absence of all mutual attraction and often even of the slightest approach to true friendship, she manages to look forward to marriage with some sort of joyful excitement and [illegible] romance, though this is possibly connected less with the future husband than with the fact of marrying. It is probably quite as rare an occurrence in France as in England for parents to exercise any [illegible] pressure. English girls have declined [illegible] of their own and French girls [illegible] think of refusing their parents' choice. That many of them reach their wedding day without having ventured to address their [illegible] by his Christian name or spoken to him except in the presence of others is a fact, while among [illegible] might be found of brides who have refused to have immediately for the [illegible], preferring to remain in their own house [illegible] better acquainted with their [illegible] ters.

[illegible]

And how does the demure [illegible]

[illegible]

### THEIR FAVORITE [illegible]

"I place diamonds [illegible] in my [illegible]," [illegible] Mrs. [illegible] Vanderbilt.

"It would be difficult for [illegible] from opals, diamonds [illegible] is my prime favorite," said Mrs. [illegible] Stanford.

"My preference [illegible] tionably for the diamond," [illegible] Mrs. Dix [illegible], wife of the [illegible] Pennsylvania.

"Diamonds are certainly [illegible] of all gems," was the reply of Mrs. William Astor when [illegible] to her favorite precious stone.

Adelina Patti is in [illegible] of precious stones and it is [illegible] lights of her life to spend hours at a jeweler's scanning over his treasures [illegible] ing her selections.

"I think that while I am [illegible] mirer of all gems I may safely say that the opal is my favorite," was the [illegible] of Mrs. Roswell P. Flower, the [illegible] millionaire New York [illegible].

"I cannot lay claim to being a [illegible] in precious stones [illegible] fore, it would be [illegible] name my favorite [illegible]," said Mrs. John Wanamaker, wife of the [illegible] general.

Said Mrs. Senator W. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania: "Give me [illegible] or give [illegible] I know of no other gem who [illegible] is so exquisite as that of the sapphire."

"Moonstone [illegible] among the most beautiful of all gems in my opinion," [illegible] John W. Noble, wife of the [illegible] the Interior.—"My interest in [illegible] largely increased by reading Wilkie Collins' great story of 'The Moonstone.'"

"I think that, all things considered [illegible] are my favorite gem," said Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt. "To be sure, they [illegible] brilliancy of diamonds, but they [illegible] than make up for that by their [illegible] form and delicate white [illegible] of color."

"My favorite gem," said Mrs. James G. Blaine, echoing the question, "[illegible] a great admirer of diamonds. [illegible] of the diamond [illegible] brilliancy, and pure white [illegible] or never so brilliant as the [illegible] little off color. [illegible] my preference [illegible] the latter."—New York Journal.

### DAINTY FOOTWEAR

Mary Anderson-Navarro [illegible]

Pauline Hall is [illegible]

Lillian [illegible]

Margaret Mather [illegible]

Mrs. Lillian [illegible]

Mrs. [illegible] 600 [illegible] dainty in [illegible]

[illegible]

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

# DIARY OF A DINER-OUT.

## BILL NYE PLACES BEFORE THE PUBLIC SOME INSIDE HISTORY.

The Genesis of a Story and How He Got [illegible] of His Gastronome's Trip. [illegible] Little Bill Behind Time

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The following diary of a well known [illegible] diner-out and bong vivant is herewith given to the public with his own consent to its use, provided it shall go no further and that his name shall be suppressed.

"Nov. 10. Have just returned from a dinner given to a great man by one of our clubs. The great man stepped on himself in two places. In other words every time he uncorked himself he corked himself. He made enemies of half the club and went away feebly kicking himself for being too fresh in his expression of thought. I set every

MAKING A CHEAP SPEECH.

thing right, however, by telling my justly celebrated nigger story. It was a great hit with everybody except the man who told it to me, and who spoke later than he thought he did. But what could he do without his nigger story?

"I got the story at a cost of about $8.75.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] last night valued at ........ | $8 35 |
| Two extra cigars brought home .......... | 40 |
| Total .......... | $8 75 |

"[illegible]

"Nov. 12. Attended dinner given in honor of another chump. I was invited to be the life of the party. Did not get [illegible] very well. Presiding officer very [illegible] intimated that my speech was more fitting for some other decade. This [illegible] hot. 'No,' said I, 'it fits this decade fairly well,' and I threw him the left lobe of a canvasback's breast that [illegible] Seized some from the tooth of [illegible]. 'You[illegible] my speech is decayed! [illegible] your victuals!' I then took up [illegible] the wedding cake from the [illegible] of the table and went home.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | [illegible] |
| [illegible] | $0 30 |
| [illegible] | 65 |
| [illegible] | 30 |
| Out a whistling | 1 25 |

"Nov. 15. Just got home from large [illegible] I was expected to swap [illegible] of bon homme for twenty cents [illegible] of a wwwt. I am away ahead. [illegible] were to speak. Other great [illegible] talked, and I was not called on. I [illegible] that I should be included in the list of speakers as it will appear in the morning in the papers and then [illegible] away quietly, conveying my [illegible] concealed in such a way as to [illegible] conversation. So far on this season I am ahead.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | 20 00 |
| Overcoat [illegible] | $7 50 |
| Two cigars extra | 30 |
| [illegible] | 8 00 |

"Nov. 18. And still how disturbing so long [illegible] I will write some more in my diary. My mirror still tells me that I am strangely beautiful. Large, dark, [illegible] eyes, a gliding [illegible] other plans partly [illegible] the bridge of a clear cut, aquiline nose, and abundant eye-winkers of some changing shade fringe the bright pink lids and snow like the snow [illegible] below. Above, like the long stretch of marble cemetery at Pere la Chaise, slumber the tresses of my late hair. Once it was flowing, but now it is [illegible] Thus far shalt thou come and no farther, saith the broad plaza of bright and well laundered scalp to the soft ginger colored lambrequin of somewhat aggravated hair. And yet I am popular and beloved. Tonight I sang a song at dinner. It is not often I sing at table, but I did this evening [illegible] one asked me to do so. I escaped while they were searching the building for this nobody man who asked me to sing.

"It was one of the most disagreeable [illegible] I was ever at.

"A speech was made during the evening by a man named Simpson, sometimes called the Sockless Cicero of the Unwashed Plains. He is a plain man, with an impediment in his syntax and mutton [illegible] on his boots. He spoke briefly, [illegible] wrong end of his cigar, seemed to be thoroughly in earnest, and when the loving cup came around to him he went [illegible] into it like a hired man, rinsing his [illegible] moustache, and coming up [illegible] like a mallard duck with a pink and dripping bill.

"He reminded me of a barber I once [illegible], who sang a rollicking song [illegible] himself on the atom[illegible].

"It was a delightful dinner, presided over by Mr. Waharewithusthisevening.

| | |
|---|---|
| [illegible] | $2 50 |
| [illegible] | $2 00 |
| Napkin | 10 |
| [illegible] | 1 25 |

"Nov. 19. I [illegible] just home from [illegible] dinner, at which I spoke. There were others, of course, who spoke, but they were not into it. I spoke feelingly and interspersed my remarks with pearls. It was a good speech. Better than the dinner. Something did not agree with me. I think it was the [illegible] salad. I oughtn't to eat shrimp [illegible], especially when I desire the use of my [illegible], for any length of time. This [illegible] was not properly made. The cold [illegible] was the work of malarial cod [illegible]. The salad was improperly dressed [illegible] its [illegible] was low and vulgar. We could not get along together.

"But I made a good speech. Unfortunately it will not be printed. It is a rule of the organization not to print remarks [illegible] at its table. So the speech, as well [illegible] dinner, [illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| Speech, valued at ...... | $15 00 |
| [illegible] | 00 |
| [illegible] | $15 00 |

"Nov. 20. I am home again after a triumph. We had several eminent men at [illegible] banquet. The ventriloquist, who [illegible] to have been the life of the party, could not come, and so I was invited. I had [illegible] notice, but that is the test of [illegible]. I closeted myself with [illegible] 'Story Teller's Guide' for two hours, [illegible] taking a half hour with [illegible] [illegible] at 6.30 p. m. Removing a [illegible] of [illegible] and [illegible] from the [illegible] of my dress coat I sallied forth.

"[illegible] in the ante-room [illegible] we took off our rubbers, and the [illegible] was very good indeed, barring a young man who had begun dining a little too early in the afternoon and who was therefore about an octave ahead of the others all the evening. He buried [illegible] one lobe of his whiskers while lighting his cigar, and it smelled so that three of our guests went home a little lopsided and cast down. So did the young man.

"He reminded me somehow of a young and budding [illegible] I used to know, whose father was at one time governor of a western territory. The governor did not know any too much. He did not know hardly anything. Sometimes he would almost know something but would become nervous and forget what it was.

"Once he found that he would have to receive a great man officially at his mansion, and his wife was away. She was on a westbound train which would reach the capital at about the time of the reception. So he wired her, care of the conductor, that she must arrive in full dress.

But how

She decided at once, for she was a woman of decision even if she did not look well in full dress. She went to the express car and asked to be alone. The expressman said wherefore. She said she was the wife of the governor of the territory and would be alone. She desired to dress. He hesitated but left, telling her that when the train got to Antelope he would have to open the car to let off a deceased party who was billed to that place. She said she would be all nicely dressed by that time.

But she was not. Being a woman, and rather gothic also, she was delayed somewhat, and as the train rounded a sharp curve (of its own) now and then she would fall out of her party dress and have to climb back again and tuck in a shoulder blade or two ever and anon.

So when the train got to Antelope, and King Solomon's Temple Lodge, R. A. M. had come down to the depot to take charge of the remains of the deceased brother, it found a highly middle aged lady dressing in the car, and holding a long tan colored wisp of hair in her teeth, while she held another wisp straight up and groomed it with a wire brush.

"The Masons had a band also, and while this oompah-oompah orchestra played a dirge and the expressman handed out the package for Antelope he kept his back toward the dressing room. It was a sad sight. On the one hand were death and the trappings of woe, on the other, ill concealed [illegible] and the trappings of a reception. But it showed nerve and firmness, among other things, and the incident is still referred to by old timers and pointed to with pride by old settlers who glory in the days when even officials were ready at all times to act upon an emergency.

| | |
|---|---|
| Speech last night, [illegible] | $10 00 |
| Dinner [illegible] | $3 00 |
| Cigar | 30 |
| Balance out | 4 90 |
| Brot forward | 4 90 |

"So to date I am square in the whole deal, though I have placed rather a moderate value on the bon homme and rather

DOING CHORES ON THE FARM

a high estimate on the consomme, so I am surely not ahead, though two or three times I was quite sure that I was getting ahead."

The above is an exact copy of the diary of a prominent New Yorker who has been dining a good deal this season, but who is at present doing chores for his board on a small farm three miles behind Quogue, on Long Island and preparing for a season of uninterrupted [illegible].

Bill Nye

### Catching at a Straw

Miss Prima—I fear there is nothing in Miss Mumsley. Did you see her yawn while you were saying such bright things to her?

Mr Secundus—Yes, and I kept on, hoping she would nod next.

Miss Prima—Why?

Mr Secundus—I thought it possible she might talk some in her sleep, you know.—Harper's Bazar.

### Trumped Over Him.

One of the officials on an estate comes to the owner with some complaint of the peasants, and makes so long a story of it that the lord, weary with so much [illegible] talk, asks:

"Why did the people send you? Had they no cleverer man they could send?"

"Oh, yes, my lord, they had lots of cleverer men in the village than I, but they thought I was clever enough for you."—Fliegende Blatter.

### A Hard Job.

Miss Do Plain—You promised to paint my portrait for $500, but you have charged $3,000.

Great Artist—You forget, madam, that after I fixed the price for the portrait you added that you wished it idealized.—Good News.

### Safe from Drowning.

Winter Visitor (in Florida) I should love dearly to go sailing, but it looks very dangerous. Do not people often get drowned in this bay?

Waterman—No, indeed, mum. The sharks never lets anybody drown.—New York Weekly.

### Before an Old Master.

Mr Griswel (in an art store) Seems to me that's an awful price to pay for so old picture like that.

Mrs Gaswel—The picture is rather old, to be sure, but the frame is new.—New York Weekly.

### Agreeable.

Boston Hostess. How wouldn't you enjoy spending the evening at our Burns club, Mr Overland?

Western Guest—First rate. I used to belong to a fire company myself. Good News.

### A Liberal Variety.

Guest (in a down town restaurant) Waiter, a piece of mince pie.

Waiter—Yes, sir. With or without?

Guest—With or without what?

Waiter—Nightmare.—Puck.

# HIS DESTINY

—BY—

## ANNA VERNON DORSEY.

No use wrestlin wid it [illegible]
You had better [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] fetch [illegible]
Plantation [illegible]

The Pacific Mail steamer Constitution bound from San Francisco [illegible] was within a few days' journey of her destination. A short tropical twilight had faded into the blue brilliancy of a tropic night. The [illegible] seemed to be flowing between two starry [illegible] the [illegible] throbbing like a pulse. The upper deck was crowded with groups laughing and chatting.

Apart from the others [illegible] people [illegible] on this voyage Miss [illegible] Verney, the daughter of one of the cattle kings of the Pacific slope, and [illegible] named Juliano Sirani.

Miss Verney was in her steamer chair, [illegible] whence he could see in the [illegible] her face framed in black lace.

"Tell me," she pleaded, "what is the secret that you keep from me, that at times [illegible] yourself out to me? [illegible] and I have seen [illegible] sadness [illegible] but you have some secret [illegible]"

"We will not speak of that," [illegible] his lips to her hands. "[illegible] away so like a snowflake on your hand. I have forgotten. It will not come back, I hope, and yet—it must."

"Ah, dear heart," said the girl, "I know that whatever your sorrow is, that some day you will tell it to me. I have prayed that we may be happy, and I know."

There was an [illegible] dreamed of the future when they would go to his home in Naples. Sirani lost sight of the melancholy which had preyed upon him in the harmony of murmured words and the swish of waters lulling him Lethe-ward.

From across the deck the sound of a name often repeated began to beat deep into his dream. Jim Dobbin, a sheep man who was going east to spend his money, was relating in a loud voice to a group of men the remarkable adventures of "Me and my partner Hugh Ratcliff."

It was the constant recurrence of this name that caused Sirani to spring up [illegible] alert and attentive upon the rail, gazing with half closed eyes, into the darkness.

Startled and hurt, Miss Verney whispered: "You do not love me, then?"

He turned quickly, with sad eyes devouring her face. "Death has followed me," he cried. "I have nothing to do with love." With the despair of one who bids farewell to all that is sweetest in life, he drew her face to him, brokenly gasping, "Addio, addio." Rising hastily, he walked across the deck and joined the group of men.

With a slight shiver Miss Verney arose after a few moments, drawing the black scarf around her hair, and passed Sirani as he stood in a conflict of emotions, grasping the rope railing until his nails cut deep into the palms.

She turned to him. He took a step forward but did not unclasp his hands. She walked slowly through the saloon to her stateroom.

"Before I could fire it," Dobbin was saying: "I heard a crack and that bar fell over—stone dead. It was my partner, Hugh Ratcliffe, as shot it. That's all."

"This man Ratcliffe," said Sirani, [illegible] moving around the group to Dobbin's side and speaking with a slight foreign accent, "is he an Englishman?"

"Inct he is," replied the Californian. "He's a regular tip topper, too, but there's no airs or dandyism about him. Been my partner now goin' on five years. Think yer know him?"

"A tall man with yellow hair and a scar over his left eyebrow?"

"That's him, Hugh to a dot; that's my partner. Kinder feller yer never forgot that yer kin jest freeze ter."

The other men had moved off, leaving the two alone.

"Where is he now?" Sirani leaned back in the shadow, his quiet, modulated tone contrasting with the enthusiasm of the Californian.

"Down on our ranch at Gopher Gulch, Kern county. We made a pretty little pile thar, an' he's jest waitin' ter sell his share of the sheep and settle things up before he pulls up stakes an' goes back to his folks. What d' you know him fur?"

"I will tell you," said Sirani mechanically, like a man in his sleep. "It was at Naples [illegible] years ago. He was one of a party of Englishmen on a yacht. They had been cruising about the Mediterranean, and put into Naples. One evening a large party of us were playing baccarat. This man, as Englishmen always are, was half drunk, and accused Luigi, a friend of mine and an honorable man, of cheating. Luigi sprang up, called him a liar and flung the cards in his face, and this man, this drunken beast, drew his pistol and shot him—shot him as he stood there, young and happy, and he fell dead." His voice which had been dry and constrained, broke here and ended in a sob.

"Hugh did that?" asked Dobbin. "He's a mighty quick sort of a feller in a fight. Hugh is, an' he's bound (admiringly) to git the dead wood on the other feller every time."

"In the confusion and excitement his friends hurried him off, and the yacht put out of port before the authorities took any measures. But he has not escaped yet. The young brother of that [illegible] Luigi, [illegible] by the corpse of him that he had loved, [illegible] so loved, swore that he would devote his whole life to tracking the murderer and that when he found him he would kill him where he stood—like the beast that he is."

"Like ter see him do it, that's all," I guess Ratcliffe'll hev something ter say ter thet little game. Sounds mighty fine all the same, jest like the theater."

Dobbin spurned the Italian to white heat.

"He will keep his word. For years, all over the earth he has followed that man like a bloodhound tracking his [illegible] but [illegible] never being able to meet him face to face. When in Australia he heard of this man this Ratcliffe as being in California, so I went there but could learn nothing, rather lost all trace of him and had given up in despair, fearing that death had robbed him of the joy of killing his brother's murderer."

"Kinder lost the trail, eh? But [illegible]" said Dobbin persuasively, "[illegible] goin' ter tell yer theatrical young friend where Hugh is? What's the use of kickin' up a row n' [illegible] when he's kinder got reconciled? Some er these days he'll thank yer for keepin' mum. Yer see he's kinder young now an' [illegible] Air yer goin' ter write ter him?"

Sirani noiselessly disappeared into the darkness from the friendly cover [illegible] which he heard Dobbin say:

"Wal, now [illegible] of that air [illegible] the slipperiest customer sneakin' off like a coyote when I was talkin' ter him. Jest like them furriners. They can call theirselves Spanish or Portuges or Italian but they ain't nothin' but a d— greasers after all."

In the loneliness of the great waste Sirani passed the vigil of a night filled with sad memories.

Everywhere he seemed to see a face somewhat like his own and then the same face still and cold.

When morning broke the ship was plowing through green-gray waters under a sullen sky.

Sirani coming on deck about 10 o'clock saw Miss Verney sitting in her usual place.

He turned away and walked forward to the bow watching the green waves that like hungry [illegible] crawled over and over each other showing their white [illegible].

Sirani felt [illegible] on the board [illegible] and during all [illegible] Ratcliff [illegible] [illegible] Sirani had made revenge the [illegible] Al[illegible] [illegible] now he [illegible] [illegible] himself [illegible] the soft [illegible] [illegible] him relinquish [illegible]

[illegible] he would [illegible] the [illegible] Miss Verney.

[illegible] as the [illegible] [illegible] that [illegible]

Then seemed to Sirani [illegible] that urged him [illegible] the [illegible] that just [illegible] the white [illegible] and bearing toward them from the south.

He stopped a [illegible]

"Yes, sir," said the man [illegible] "I got [illegible] I know that ship. Belike she's the Montana. [illegible] going to our line bound to Frisco. Guess she'll stop for mail so if you've got any letters to go back you'd better get 'em ready."

Sirani saw a loophole of escape. The light of the sail seemed to diffuse itself everywhere. The ocean became smaller and the waves in the distance a track to lead him to the wished-for destination.

"Oh God, I forgot you," [illegible] [illegible] walking to the door of the purser's office.

A half an hour later Miss Verney still sitting on deck with the wind blowing the leaves of the volume on her knee became conscious of an unusual stir around her. People were passing and repassing. A woman said:

"Come. Let's look. Think of a passenger going over to the Montana."

Rising and walking to the railing she looked down the steep, black side of the vessel to the small boat rocking below.

Sirani's face was uplifted. His [illegible] lit on her face and rested there until his heart seemed frozen, and she, herself turned to stone with their parting sadness.

The boat moved off, struggling with the dark swell of the waters.

Miss Verney stood, a slender figure outlined against the sky, her veil blown backward until Sirani's features were no longer distinguishable, and he had mounted the rope ladder up the side of the Montana and lost identity in the crowd upon her deck.

The cabin occupied by Ratcliffe and Dobbin at Gopher Gulch was regarded as a particularly fine abode. A porch and a coat of whitewash had caused the partners no end of [illegible] It was called the White House and Win[illegible] Palace.

"Guess you're proud of livin' in a palatial palace," one of the boys would say or, "Air yer goin' home ter yer ancestral marble halls?"

A narrow strip of plain lay in the heart of arid and treeless hills. The blue spurs of the Sierras towered twenty miles off with the foot hills like baby mountains clustering at their base.

It was a day in June.

Ratcliffe came to the door of the cabin and stood looking out. The sun was high, pouring a flood of light upon him. He stood in the doorway, a tall, broad shouldered figure, with canvas trousers stuck into his boots and a red flannel shirt. Before him lay the long, funnel-like valley of the gulch and the white stretch of the road to Delano as it wound in between the hills. At a short distance were the well and long wooden drinking troughs, the ground around plowed and trampled.

Outside of the enclosure stood a red wagon. Two horses hobbled, wandered laboriously down the road.

The claim and sheep had been sold. Tomorrow the horses and wagon were to take him to Delano the nearest town, and the terminus of the railroad en route for England.

There was no sound to break the silence save the clucking of a few chickens scratching in the bare earth. He was the only human being to be seen.

Ratcliffe was heartily glad that this life was over. He had knocked enough around the world. Now that fortune had smiled on him he would go back to England and to civilization, enjoy himself at first, and then settle down in some snug little place with a pretty wife.

There had been ugly spots in his life, memories rather at variance with such a quiet career. What man did not have them? That had been that affair of the Italian at Naples, which he did regret. But he thought with a glow of pride that there had been nothing sneaky or caddish in his [illegible].

Suddenly his quick ear caught the sound of some animal's feet approaching. Walking to the end of the porch he saw coming over the brow of the hill from toward the mountains, three horsemen.

They rode up to the fence and drew rein. The leader was Higginson, a large man with white beard and ruddy nose. With him were a tow headed youth on a mustang and a sandy haired Irishman named McGinnis. They were warm and dusty with hard riding.

"Mornin' Hugh," said Higginson. He was a sheep man living eight miles on in the foothills.

"Hello," responded Ratcliffe. The others gave salutatory grunts of recognition.

Higginson proceeded with directness to business. He took off his straw hat and mopped his glowing face with his shirt sleeve.

"Hev yer seen anything hereabouts—"

"Or elsewhere," suggested McGinnis.

"Of a bay mare with a white star on her forehead. She's got my brand on her left shoulder."

"Which the same might be rid by a greaser named Paradez," interposed McGinnis.

"They both [illegible] the [illegible] morning," continued Higginson, "an' [illegible] make it hot fur—"

"Haven't seen any one [illegible] today," said Ratcliffe, "except that Tinker-jawed Flipper with a load of stone."

"I wouldn't hev lost that mar' fur a pile," lamented her owner. "Seems like my heart was sot on thet mar', so to speak, more'n any other horse I ever had."

Ratcliffe had already begun to assimilate himself to civilization. He looked at the bare hills and the men in their rough costumes with a critical and alien feeling that it concerned him not whether they ever found the missing horse. Tomorrow he would be on his way to new scenes and interests.

"[illegible] in and have a drink," he said.

The charms of pure [illegible] more [illegible]. They declined and Higginson wheeled off followed by the others.

"Good-by," he called out, "gotta back ter [illegible] try an' [illegible] You'll come back. Yer riches the biggest place out."

Ratcliffe stood looking down the lonely vista of road and over the barren hill vest, when the men's straw hats were disappearing.

The shadow of an eagle floating in the sunlight drifted across the porch.

He felt as he used when a boy leaving school for the holidays.

With both hands in his pockets he whistled a gay Spanish dance, shuffling his feet by way of accompaniment.

Then with a laugh at his own gayety he went into the cabin.

The same day in the glare of the midday sun, Sirani was riding through the desolate country which lies between the mountains and the town of Delano.

The Montana had [illegible] one morning [illegible] at San Francisco [illegible] Sirani on the train speeding southward [illegible] Delano [illegible] thought had been to purchase a horse. He had bought [illegible] what the patriarchal old man who accompanied [illegible] and him called a splendid animal—and [illegible] characteristic [illegible] of the [illegible].

Delano was [illegible]

Around lay the level plain [illegible] The baked soil was covered with [illegible] parched stubble and spotted with salt patches [illegible] earth [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Sirani anxiously [illegible] discovered too late that he was bestriding a broken winded hack. Blows and entreaties could not goad on the horse, which was physically incapable of greater effort. It seemed that the animal would break down in the middle of the desert plain. Sirani was all but desperate to be thus baffled when the goal was so near. Casting his eyes for help over the horizon he saw something far up the road which looked like a windmill approaching him.

He dismounted and waited. The windmill [illegible] proved to be a horseman who stopped some distance off and seemed dubious whether to approach.

"Come here," shouted Sirani. "I want to speak to you. My horse has broken down."

The opportune arrival was a dark young fellow, unlike an American with a black beard and ugly monkeyish face beneath the shade of his broad sombrero. He drew near cautiously.

"What you want?" he asked.

Hoping that he was one of his countrymen Sirani spoke to him in Italian.

"No sabe Latin. I am Spanish."

"Where can I buy a horse?" shortly in English demanded Sirani, who did not like the fellow's appearance. "Mine is no good and I am a stranger. How much for this? Thirty dollars?" pointing to the stout bay mare he was riding.

Time was valuable. Sirani pulled out the bag of gold which he had brought from the ship and counted out the sum named, the other dismounting and eyeing him hungrily. It struck the Italian that this man's costume of canvas trousers, flannel shirt and big hat was more suitable than the garb of civilization which he still wore.

"Ten dollars more for your clothes," he said.

The avaricious twinkle of the man's eye showed that his soul was in the market for any one who would choose to buy such a mortgaged article.

"Bueno," he grinned.

The change was [illegible] Sirani with a renewed sensation of strength and determination mounted his new purchase.

"Which way to Gopher gulch?" he asked.

"Up the road," said the other. "Bad country up there."

Sirani was away like a flash. Clouds of grasshoppers rose, whirling, from the dusty road. The features of the country began to change. Still barren and treeless, rolling hills cleft with deep gorges surrounded him. Here and there lay the decaying carcass of a sheep [illegible] into the friendly shelter of rocky canons.

Sirani kept an anxious watch for the white house at Gopher gulch. He felt sure that he would recognize it by the description which had been given him at Delano. After many hours of hot and weary travel he saw before him the bourne of his anxious search.

[illegible] it stood a glaring spot, radiating the intense heat. There was no sign of human existence save a red wagon outside of the enclosure and a rooster crowing on the fence.

Fearing he had come too late that Ratcliffe had left, Sirani rode up and tied his horse. He walked on the porch to open the door. By a table a man sat, writing.

Ratcliffe, feeling the shadow in the room, looked up, expecting to see the [illegible] of the ranch. He was busy drawing up an inventory of the stock. Not wishing to be interrupted, he motioned the unknown man, whom he took to be a despised greaser, to enter, saying, curtly:

"Sit down. I'm busy now, but I'll speak to you in a minute."

Sirani mechanically took a seat on one of the rough chairs.

The sunlight streamed in the [illegible] window, on the bare walls and rafters and scattered rubbish on the floor, broken bottles and gunny bags. Above a cooking stove was a shelf where a clock ticked restlessly. A rough bunk stood in a corner covered with a brown blanket. On it lay in confusion, a traveling bag, old boots and a revolver.

Sirani seemed to waken from a long dream during which consciousness had slept, and he had been but as an instrument, a lash, with which the furies were pursuing their victim. Why was he here? Could the big, hearty man sitting there with the sunlight making an aureole of his yellow curls ever have committed a dastardly murder? This man seemed kindly and genial. He hummed to himself as he wrote and sipped a tumbler of whisky and water standing beside the ink stand. The clock ticked and the minute hand moved on to the hour of 6.

The moments fell wearily [illegible] Sirani's [illegible]

Ratcliffe threw down his pen and turned. Was it the same face?

"Well my friend," he said, "what can I do for you?"

Sirani sat without replying, with pale face and lips, and a strange brilliancy in his dark eyes. Ratcliffe grew angry under the silent scrutiny.

"You must be loco," he said rising to his feet. "What do you mean by sitting there and staring at me, you fool?"

He was excited and had taken enough whisky to make him quarrelsome. Sirani also rose and stood watching him [illegible] [illegible] Who are you? [illegible] you. Why don't you speak?"

The [illegible] stood [illegible] his forehead. "Naples [illegible] years ago," said Sirani softly and breathlessly in Italian. "Do you remember now? My poor Gigi," now he [illegible]

His voice rose to a cry. With a spring like a wildcat the caught the bigger man by the throat drawing his knife with the other hand. The slight shanty shook with the struggle. Heavily built as was the Englishman, in his half inebriated condition he was no match for the active young Italian. He had had no time to reach for his revolver. Of no avail was massive strength against the feline tenacity of his [illegible].

There was a mad rocking to and fro [illegible] gush of blood, a relaxed grasp and [illegible] fall. How still it was [illegible] for the ticking clock! But a moment had passed. The garish sunlight streamed in the window. On the table stood the half empty tumbler and the ink was yet undried on the pen.

Where was the man who had sat there and sung the spirit that had [illegible] the willing hands that written words? Nothing [illegible] the heavy lump of flesh which lay prostrate, impotent.

Sirani mounted and rode [illegible] through the undulating monotony.

This country was [illegible] The glow of sunlight on the brown rocks was a lurid light, a blood red mist. On the summits of hills, masses of stone, were grim castles from which when an owl hooted he heard the cry of a lost soul.

It could not be remorse [illegible] he felt. He was [illegible] to [illegible] Justice which [illegible] country [illegible] thought [illegible] like a pall. [illegible] human face to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] stopped [illegible] [illegible] the gathering [illegible] that he had [illegible] at Gopher Gulch. There was the [illegible] [illegible] same red [illegible]

I [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Three or four horses were hitched to the fence. A light [illegible] from the window and open door and [illegible] only sound of laughter and voices.

He rode to the window and looked in. Four men were sitting at a table on which was a lamp. A woman was standing near the stove where the savory odor of [illegible] meat. They were laughing heartily at something the woman was saying.

Sirani felt that he loved these people. Never before had the intercourse of his own kind appeared so sweet. He was about to dismount and enter when one of the men, hearing the dogs bark came out to find the cause.

Higginson had just time to see the dark face under the broad brim [illegible] and [illegible] around what he thought the dandy greaser's waist and his own mare Betty with the white star on her forehead.

He put his hand to his belt and sprang forward to seize the bridle shouting:

"I've got yer now, hev I? You d—d horse thief!"

Sirani felt the hostile movement. There was no time for thought, but it came to him with a flash of consciousness that he had committed an offense against the laws of man and that now the hounds were upon his path. He dug the spurs into the mare's flanks. She started forward [illegible] over and tore off.

Sirani had but a moment's advantage. Quickly the four men were mounted and after him. He had a wild sense of speed of being a hunted thing.

Upward they rushed toward the mountains, looming before them darkly in the twilight. Plains passed like a swift dream. Hills rose and sank a billowy sea behind him. With ever increasing speed gaining upon him came the beat of horses' hoofs. He heard shouts and voices and a bullet whizzed past him.

The mare was lagging, wearied with her morning's work, but the bullet made her frantic with excitement with spasmodic energy she rushed forward.

Another whizz! The mare lurched and heaved under him. Before her, where the road made a sharp curve, rose the narrow, rocky walls of a canon, the entrance to which seemed impassable for stones. He urged the mare forward and she sprang into the shadows of the ravine.

Two large owls sitting on its banks rose, dark, flapping shapes, with hoarse cries. It [illegible] the entrance [illegible] of which Dante told.

On the mare stumbled in the cool darkness. Behind him he heard the stamping of hoofs and the voices of his pursuers as they passed onward.

Walls seemed to reach indefinitely above, like the narrow sides of a grave. How alive it was! Dim, misshapen shapes like [illegible] goblins in the churches jumped about in the shadows. [illegible] and the sky seemed to open overhead. The mare stumbled and paused. She had passed out of the canon to a narrow ledge. A steep cliff lay at her feet. Weak with the loss of blood from her wound she staggered and sank, wounded unto death. Sirani was thrown forward, striking upon a sharp stone, tearing the smooth [illegible] lips had [illegible]. Below, the foot-hills and plains stretched out like a map in the twilight. The horned moon hung low in the deepening sky. Above the mountains rose, awful shrouded in the gloom of the gathering night.

Sirani lay facing the dim tract of hills. Half stunned, his mind was in the past. Scenes of his past life flashed across him with startling vividness. Through all his [illegible] a face and voice recurred to him with an inexpressible longing. Why was Gigi not here to smooth his hair in the old way, almost like a woman's, to hold his hand?

Sirani stretched out his hand, to meet no warm human clasp, only the prickly burrs of the cactus. Through all his limbs there was great weakness and weariness.

The valley below, lit by moonlight the stillness and loneliness was not what they had been to him. These and the sky seemed wearing away becoming thin. They were like a veil through which he saw something beyond a law and unity which welded all things together an awful presence.

"Gigi," he cried, "is this death?"

Shadowy and dark in the moonlight his dim consciousness became aware of shapes moving around him. One a gigantic form, stood over him and with arms that were not shadowy pinioned him fast.

"Get up from here. We want you."

The moon was shining down on the plateau. There were four men on horseback. Two had dismounted. A white-bearded man whom he had seen before was stooping over the dead horse.

"This is my mare Betty," called Higginson. "Heath, [illegible] your lariat around the rascal's neck. There's a cotton tree at the ranch high enough to swing him to. We'll just settle [illegible] little account Mr Paradez."

Sirani [illegible] the weight of a knee on his chest began to [illegible] [illegible] Heath.

"Sh[illegible] [illegible]

His [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

"Sirani could not think. It all seemed part of this unreal country. He still [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible] you [illegible] like a woman [illegible] said Heath. "Down [illegible] of Death Valley, they'll string [illegible] Got a match, Mac?"

He [illegible] his horse [illegible] a match from McGinnis, lit his pipe and started off suddenly. His horse's hoofs struck fire on the road. Sirani almost fell.

"I reckon we ain't doin' this here for fun," said Higginson. "I opine we're jest natrally executin' justice an' Justice'll be done."

Heath whistled [illegible]

"Soft sawdered is what you all are. Soft Soft as soap. A greaser's like an Injun. There ain't a good Injun in the world 'cept a dead one. It don't take em long to [illegible]. Do you h'ar that dago?" he called back. "Just a little swing 'crack goes your neck an' give my respects to Father Peter."

"Let the poor devil alone," said McGinnis. "He ain't hurtin' you."

He began to sing his favorite song, "Kitty of Coleraine."

A red light glowed into Sirani's face. They were approaching a house.

"Here we are," said Higginson. "[illegible] Now then we'll make this [illegible] Greaser [illegible] know that [illegible] [illegible] to know it better."

They surrounded him. He knew they were going to hang him. They had found the Englishman. But to die this [illegible] like a dog. Life was very sweet.

By a violent effort that seemed to burst the roof of his mouth he cried out:

"Justice! Justice if you're not devils. A fair trial, not this—this."

"Stop squealin', or [illegible]," Heath informed him through a jerk of the rope. "Let Judge Higginson speak."

"Now, don't be unreasonable, Paradez. There'll be a [illegible] for you. 'Bout horse stealin' that I guess yer won't ever steal another. But Betty," Higginson spoke emotionally, "Of all the horses I ever had—"

The rope was thrown over a limb of the tree. The moon was veiled by a cloud. The [illegible] barked.

"Horses!" cried Sirani. "Before God I am not the man you think, not Paradez."

"Hold on boys, thar seems ter be a little mistake."

They dragged him forward to the light from the window.

His judges stood revealed. Heath, gigantic, with brutal, swollen features, held the rope. Ynez, small and delicate, with gold hoops in his ears, looked pitiful. The other two were indifferent.

"'Taint Paradez, sure enough, but some other greaser. But yer hed the horse. The property was in yer possession," said Higginson, running his fingers through his beard.

"Before God I bought it from a man—paid for it. I'm a stranger. My name's Sirani."

"Sirani or not," said Heath, "he had the horse. They're all the same. Come on an' have it over." His small red eyes blinked in the light. "Ynez'll say prayers. He's always snivelin' an' sayin' beads. Come on, boys, I want supper."

There was a moment of hesitation.

Unnoticed till he stood in their midst a horse galloped up. From it a man staggered.

It was the Englishman, Ratcliffe, pale, bloody. "Jist in time for the hangin'," called McGinnis. "We've caught the horse thief."

"I know that man," cried Ratcliffe. "He tried to kill me this morning. His name is Sirani. Hang him!"

"No hurry, gentlemen," drawled Higginson. "This here Mr Sirani's bin tellin' us truth ef thet is his name. Fer ter tryin' ter kill thet man, this here's a free country. It ain't none o' my funeral. Yer mought be right an' yer mought be wrong. We don't pretend ter [illegible] our neighbors. What we air talkin' about is horse stealin'. That's different, an' hez got to be put a stop to. Now, stranger, ef yer did steal that mare we mought as well proceed with the hangin', but ef yer didn't—"

"See, I swear it! I met him and changed clothes. I have money. Untie my hands and I will pay you more than the mare is worth."

[illegible] untied his hands.

"Give Heath money," he whispered.

The sight of the chamois skin bag and the glitter of its contents were the strong arguments in Sirani's favor. "How much?" he asked.

Ratcliffe was leaning on his horse swaying to and fro.

"I wouldn't hev sold that mare for untold gold," said Higginson. "But ez long ez she is dead and the aspects of the case bein' agin yer takin' it all in all [illegible] $80."

"He's gittin' off too easy," grumbled Heath. "If he didn't steal this horse he'll like the rest, and will steal some other. String him up I say."

"I guess it's all right now, stranger," said Higginson.

"I am an Italian, gentlemen," said Sirani as Ynez untied the rope. "That man killed my brother. Now if there is a bar around here I'd like to stand treat for drinks and have a little game of poker."

Ratcliffe lifted up his hands and jumped forward.

"You you—" he gasped, and fell, the blood gushing from his wound.

They went into the house. Ynez and McGinnis carrying the Englishman between them. Higginson's wife, gaunt and sallow, in a brown calico dress, met them at the door.

"Well if it ain't the Englishman! Been in a fight an' most killed, poor feller!"

He was laid on a bunk and they sat down to a supper of corn bread, fat bacon and beans. Sirani began to feel stronger after he had eaten. Heath was as sullen as an animal deluded of its prey.

Mrs. Higginson attended to the wounded man. After supper the others began to play poker at the bare table, where stood a lamp and a bottle of whisky. Every now and then Ratcliffe gave a moan of pain.

About 12 o'clock Sirani rose. He had lost heavily to Heath, besides having bought his horse. He was to leave for Delano at daybreak. Ynez sat by the Englishman who breathed hard. Mrs. Higginson was asleep. Her husband and McGinnis were absorbed in the game. Heath sat with his head on the table.

Sirani went out of the cabin and leaned on the fence. The moon had set. Masses of shadow [illegible] the hills [illegible] The events of the day passed before him. He seemed to have been [illegible] by an unseen hand. Now that [illegible] in his [illegible] a sense of happiness that the Englishman was not killed.

[illegible] the darkness [illegible] back to [illegible] Again he felt that warm atmosphere [illegible] with changing eyes and rosy mouth. He [illegible] rail and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] From the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the dark and [illegible] to the sadness of the darkened [illegible].

It was [illegible] after [illegible] New York when Sirani walked up the steps of Miss Verney's sister's house and [illegible] that she was within [illegible]

"I told [illegible] [illegible] simply.

Then [illegible] his whole soul on the altar [illegible] He remembered [illegible] of the companionship [illegible] of passionate expectation in the [illegible] shanty on Gopher Gulch. He [illegible] pursuit of an elusive [illegible].

"Addio bella Napoli, addio," she sang softly coming down the stairs.

"Yes, Nel, I have brought the book," she said standing in the doorway and pausing in surprise at seeing the unexpected [illegible].

"I have come," said Sirani. "Do [illegible] send me away."

You may [illegible] [illegible] but all [illegible] where [illegible] saw you. Your sullen [illegible] [illegible] of the lodestone.

She seated herself [illegible] the lamp her small head [illegible] gold cushion. Her face was [illegible] [illegible] shadows under the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"Listen," said Sirani. [illegible]

Vividly pictured by [illegible] [illegible] swayed him [illegible] his story [illegible] now [illegible] enough to forgive. Italian.

Her face was [illegible]

The English [illegible]—did he [illegible]

[illegible] he [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"Madonna," [illegible] to marry [illegible] Having [illegible] dreamed of Italy—with you [illegible] Surely [illegible] a plaything of the gods—here [illegible] rest.

She [illegible] In the lamp light her face was like the Sistine Madonna.

"Despise yourself," she said. "[illegible] been kind to you. You cannot [illegible] I am your destiny."

After a moment I said:

"I am tired. Let what has passed be a dream. I will sit here at your feet as that night on the ship, and forget [illegible] passed. Did you forget me?"

She laid her hand on his curls.

"Hush. We will not speak of that."

"Surely never were roses so sweet on Italy."

"Did I say," said Sirani, "that the past should vanish? I was wrong. It has left its impress on my love. To the passion of boy it has added the heat of the desert, the depth of despair and the sanctity of [illegible]. Lean your face to me, sweet."

Her face shadowed him. Their lips met.

"Ah cara mia," he murmured. "Did I not speak the truth?"

### SOUL TO BODY

So we must part, my body, you and I,
Who have spent [illegible] pleasant years together;
'Tis sorry work to lose your company
Who clove to me so close, whate'er the weather,
From winter unto winter, wet or dry;
But you have reached the limit of your tether,
And I must journey on my way alone
And leave you quietly beneath a stone.

They say that you are altogether bad
(Forgive me, 'tis not my experience),
And think me very wicked to be sad
At leaving you, a clod, a prison, whence
To get quite free I should be very glad.
Perhaps I may be so a few days hence;
But now methinks, 'twere graceless not to spend
A tear or two on my departing friend.

Now our long partnership is near completed,
And I look back upon its history,
I greatly fear I have not always treated
You with the honesty you showed to me,
And I must own that you have oft defeated
Unworthy schemes by your sincerity,
And by a blush, or stammering tongue, have tried
To make me think again before I lied.

'Tis true you're not so handsome as you were,
But that's not your fault and is partly mine.
You might have lasted longer with more care,
And still looked something like your first design;
And even now, with all your wear and tear,
'Tis pitiful to think I must resign
You to the friendless grave, the patient prey
Of all the hungry legions of decay.

But you must stay, dear body, and I go,
And I was once so very proud of you.
You made my mother's eyes to overflow
When first she saw you, wonderful and new.
And now, with all your faults, 'twere hard to find
A slave more willing, or a friend more true.
Ah, even they who say the [illegible] about [illegible]
[illegible] what [illegible] I do without you.
Cosmo Monkhouse in Boston Budget.

### American Youth Not Thorough.

A bureau drawer may seem to be a simple "mechanical thing to make. In many cases it is, though there is room for art in even the simplest bureau drawer. But in late years a great demand for fine and [illegible] tiful furniture has arisen and richly carved and ornamented articles have been manufactured in this country.

One of the firms engaged in this manufacture in [illegible] city [illegible] a year or two ago of a number of "escutcheons," or metal plates used in covering keyholes for bureau drawers. There was a demand for new things of this sort. The "new things" might well enough have been old escutcheons pretty closely copied, but it was necessary to draw them and shape them to the new use and no one could be found in this country who was capable of doing that work. The decorations of the drawers were procured from abroad and at great cost.

The manufacturers of all kinds of brass and other metal ornaments to be used on wood have had the utmost difficulty in obtaining good designs for this kind of work and artists in almost every case have had to be brought from Europe.

I asked a manufacturer of certain articles of this kind, "Have you ever attempted to train American youths to design these things?" "Yes," he answered, "but they would not study enough."

This answer had become an old story to me.

It is not to be supposed that a people so ingenious, sagacious and industrious as the Americans will continue so impatient to earn money that they will not take the steps necessary to earn it most surely and easily. There are signs already that American boys and girls are coming to realize how excellent an opening for their endeavors there is on the artistic side of our growing industries.—J. E. Chamberlin in Youth's Companion.

### A Feat in Engineering.

Is M. Eiffel prepared to put an awning over Trafalgar square when the sun shines and remove it promptly without the aid of a central support or steam engines, or even chains? The arch of the Colosseum is certainly not less. This may seem a trifling matter to the thoughtless, because they have never considered it. [illegible] engineers covered in that vast expanse with some woven material and they worked the [illegible] so easily and smoothly [illegible] drawn and withdrawn as the [illegible]. The bulk of it must have [illegible] of tons all depending [illegible] But its [illegible] [illegible] this feat that [illegible] [illegible] trivial detail of [illegible]

### [illegible] Hindoo.

[illegible]

### Curious Perils of Navigation.

[illegible] navy has [illegible] If his ship [illegible] no matter under [illegible] weather situation or [illegible] pay half the cost of [illegible] the vessel and saves his [illegible] the other only to lose it for his head is bound to come off.

The demands of feminine adornment are said to be responsible for the prospective extinction of the beautiful British king fisher. It has disappeared already from the English counties of Sussex, Oxford shire and Hampshire.

# HEROES FROM SOUDAN.

## THE BLACK ZOUAVES [illegible] SENT TO MAXIMILIAN [illegible]

**The Negroes Were Brave and True Comrades, and Yielded Their Lives Freely to Shield Their Leader, Fighting the Mexicans Hand to Hand.**

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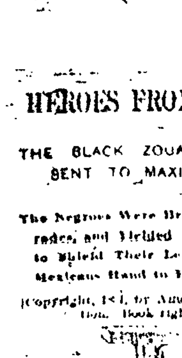
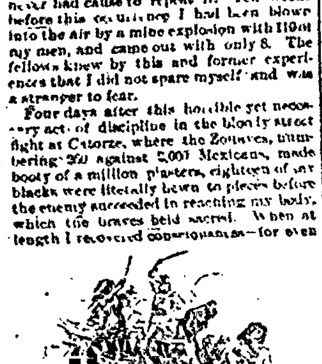


THE following exciting story of the French campaign in Mexico is translated from the German of Dr. Gondert, a commander of the Zouaves.

Napoleon sent the unfortunate Maximilian a battalion of Soudan heroes, which had been presented him by the viceroy of Egypt, Ismail Pasha. Through the favor of this and a desire to enjoy the wild scent of the campaign in Mexico I received command of the first company of the Egyptians, and today my heart beats higher when I recall to mind those dusky savage comrades, whom I had the honor to lead from October, 1864, to the end of 1865, with whom I shared joy and suffering, and who, obedient and faithful as a dog, brave and dauntless as the lion of their native wild, freely hazarded their lives to save that of the "Sahib," or master. They were without exception six footers, of massive build, and appeared to advantage in their [illegible] uniform, with red turban and green sash. I exacted the most implicit, slavish obedience, and to this end insisted that the pay and subsistence of the men be liberal and punctual. As a result of my action the soldiers were united to me by the strongest ties of trust and dependence, becoming as wax in my hand, blindly following where I led; yes, they kissed my hands and shoes even when, as unbending discipline often demanded, I set my feet upon their necks.

I had absolute control of my company of 235 men and the power of life and death over each one. Only once was I obliged to exercise the extreme rights of punishment. That was one night when I returned from an absence unexpectedly, and [illegible] heard a most unearthly howl in the corral where my people lay. Hurrying forward, with my revolver ready cocked, I distinguished a strange jumble of white stockings and white eyes, and among them two red legs, that now whirled through the air and now disappeared in the black and white mass beneath. I fired in the air, and before my footsteps and the flash of my sword the pile burst apart. On the earth lay one of my French subordinates dead, with his abdomen completely slit open. Over another prostrate European knelt a gigantic African, endeavoring with a drawn knife to pry open the tightly closed teeth of the fallen man for the purpose, as I learned afterward, of cutting out his tongue. As I [illegible] from his ready prey he sprang upon me. In a moment a shot from my pistol struck him on the forehead over the right eye, and simultaneously another assailant was dashed to the ground by a powerful blow from my sword handle. If my skull had received that stroke it would have cracked like an egg shell, but he only fell on his knee, crossed his arms over his breast, and with his tongue half bitten through and bleeding, licked my boots. The cause of the outbreak was an insult offered by the frivolous Frenchmen to the religious Mohammedans. One had atoned with his death and the other was reduced to the ranks. The riotous negroes were placed in a sitting position on the ground, their wrists bound together underneath their knees with gun straps. Between the arms and legs below a musket was placed, and another across the back of the neck, and the two muskets were drawn as close as possible at the butts and near the muzzles by tightly laced straps. These formless heaps of compressed humanity I allowed to remain so twenty-four hours, and stationed guards at hand with strict orders to shoot down any who attempted to give the culprits so much as a drink of water. I carried out this barbarous punishment to the end, although my heart reproached me, but I never had cause to repeat it. Ten weeks before this occurrence I had been blown into the air by a mine explosion with 110 of my men, and came out with only 8. The fellows knew by this and former experiences that I did not spare myself and was a stranger to fear.

Four days after this horrible yet necessary act of discipline in the bloody street fight at Catorze, where the Zouaves, numbering 250 against 2,000 Mexicans, made booty of a million piasters, eighteen of my blacks were literally hewn to pieces before the enemy succeeded in reaching my body, which the braves held sacred. When at length I recovered consciousness—for even



A NOBLE SACRIFICE.

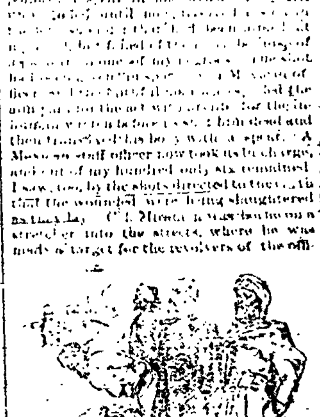
nerves of steel give way and the strongest form is prostrated by a poor little piece of lead—the head of a gigantic black—that head whose skull I had once all but crushed—with wide open eyes, rested upon my weak but still breathing chest. He had received the death shot in my stead.—

In November, 1866, the seat of the Mexican republic was at Zacatecas, and the imperial general, Miramon, previously president of Mexico, but at this time a brave and zealous supporter of Maximilian, hastened with a small force from the City of Mexico, marching through Queretaro and recruiting on the way. I was at Queretaro with the remnant of my blacks awaiting [illegible] Miramon [illegible] ing by the Egyptians at Oaxaca, and also of their exploit at Catorze, and in consequence he made me commander of his body guard, [illegible] comprising loyal Mexicans, several [illegible] and a few Frenchmen. [illegible] had meanwhile been well mounted and I soon commanded 150 men on splendid steeds.

Miramon, without awaiting for support, fell upon Zacatecas with such fury that the enemy was completely surprised. The astonished and demoralized infantry attempted to form on the plaza of the market place, but needed to have [illegible] to await our little column, rapidly advancing with drawn bayonets and loud battle cries. A large number of prisoners, twenty cannon, and a mass of the documents and papers of the hostile government were the reward of this blow. Juarez himself fled as usual, guarded by 400 cavalry, and although I was close upon his heels and expected the last breath of man and horse to get possession of him, he had too much the start. I missed my object, but with 100 prisoners returned about noon and was received by Miramon with a stately and heavy Mexican embrace.

Before the expected supports had time to reach Miramon he was compelled by an overpowering attack from the north to abandon Zacatecas and take up the return march toward Mexico. When we were two days' march from Zacatecas we were suddenly attacked in the rear and on both flanks by Gens. Escobedo and Trevigno with 6,000 cavalry. In a trice our prisoners were freed and our captured artillery, together with our own, taken. Our infantry scattered almost without firing a shot. Miramon [illegible] with a few staff [illegible] and his young [illegible] into the [illegible] of the enemy [illegible] I [illegible] with a hundred men [illegible] to save [illegible] dealing death and destruction on the points of their swords and receiving death and destruction in return. Several [illegible] food for the fleeing [illegible]

[illegible]



AWAITING EXECUTION.

[illegible] until his head was crushed to pieces and his body had been pierced by a hundred bullets. One hundred and twenty-three Frenchmen, myself and my six negroes were conducted on the following morning to the inner court of the hacienda of San Jacinto, and informed that by order of "the highest powers" we were to be shot.

My two black friends [illegible] half disowned on the ground, their dusky faces, with white pupils, steadily fixed upon my bloodless, tired and drooping head, for my wounds had not been bound up. The other [illegible], thick and threatening as a storm cloud, stood around us, gnashing their teeth. The horrible execution had been visited upon ten of the condemned, and their bloody and sometimes still active bodies were thrown on a cart and carried out past the living. I could count almost exactly when my turn would come, and every man will believe me, without particular proof, that the situation was not a pleasant one. As a gendarme, missed by the first volley, was forced back to the wall for a second attempt, there sounded in my tortured heart the loud cry, "Entsetzlich, so schone den Mann" (Horrible, spare that man). At the same moment the colonel commanding the execution put spurs to his horse, and with one spring of the beast was at my side. "Sie sind ein Deutscher?" (You are a German) he called to me, and while another volley rang through the bloody court I replied with choking voice, "Ehemaliger Preussischer offizier" (Formerly Prussian officer) and wondered not a little at being addressed in my mother tongue. The colonel [illegible] his hand on my head, and as Abrahim and Abdallah, two blacks who held me upright, sprang upon him frantically, he signaled an officer and had me and the six Soudanese by my side conducted out of the hacienda; he himself rushed out through an alley, and returned half an hour later to say that he had begged our lives from Escobedo because we [illegible] not gendarmes, or Frenchmen, for these alone had been condemned. The friendly colonel, Carlos von Gagern, also formerly a Prussian officer, looked after our needs with the heartiest amiability, and at evening came with an escort of twenty-five men and seven extra saddled horses. He told me that Escobedo and himself had had words with Gen. Trevigno, and the order of clemency in our cases might be revoked at any moment. He bound me on my horse, gave me money, and handed my unwounded blacks a revolver each. The escort was to guide us by a roundabout path toward Queretaro and leave us at daylight.

It was a martyr-way that lay before us in spite of all. The negro with the lance wound fell dead from his saddle on the fourth day; the others remained by me to the end. On the twentieth day we reached safety at Texcoco on the coast.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

### Nicknames of Professors.

College nicknames are queer things any way. A student is, as the phrase goes, "no good" unless he has a nickname, and a professor has no place in the college world unless he has a label of this sort. Nicknames for the undergraduates are generally fixed early in the college career, and often express the sophomoric idea of a freshman's characteristics. With the professors it is different, for their nicknames are based on traditions dear to the college heart. Thus a professor goes along from year to year with the label fastened upon him, way back in the fifties it may be, and queerly enough time, which changes all things, never sees fit to question the appropriateness of these nicknames or to change an old one for a new one. The president is sure to have a handle to his name. He may be "Prexy," as at Yale; "Jimmy," as every graduate of Princeton loves to call ex-President McCosh, or "Charlie," as they dub President Eliot at Harvard.

For the professors there are the thousand and one names suggested by personal characteristics, affiliations, duties, habits, [illegible] New Jersey, where nicknames are as thick as leaves in Vallombrosa, has its "Dean," its "Duff," its [illegible] an old army officer; its "Daddy," a fatherless teacher; its "Pat," from Erin's Isle, its "Big Mac," so called because there is no "Little Mac" there; its "Sister," its "Baby," its "Granny," its "Fatty," its "Mary," its "Billy," etc., etc., and so on through all sorts of ridiculous names suggestive, at least to the student, of some well known peculiarity of the person whose name has been taken in vain. Of course the professor is aware of the fact that he is dubbed in this undignified way, but nothing he can do or say can change the custom of tradition and the nickname sticks.—New York Tribune.

### His Training.

Browbeating Attorney—Now, sir, look me in the face! I want a truthful answer to my question.

Witness—I am trying to tell you the truth.

"Trying to tell me the truth! You find it hard work, hey? Now, look me in the face! Were you not trained to tell the truth?"

"I—I don't know, sir. My folks always wanted me to be a lawyer."—Chicago Tribune.

### Wanted to Be Smart.

When Northcote, the sculptor, was asked what he thought of George IV he answered that he did not know him.

"But," persisted his querist, "his majesty says he knows you."

"Knows me!" said Northcote, "pooh! pooh! that's all his brag!"

# IN THE SEPOY WAR.

## RELIEF OF THE LUCKNOW GARRISON BY GENERAL HAVELOCK.

**He Fought His Way Through the Mutineers, Ever Growing Strength and Hope to the Imprisoned Reenforcements Followed and Massacre Averted.**

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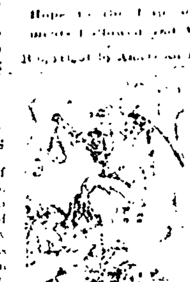


LUCKNOW [illegible] news reached Gen. Havelock at the close of a successful campaign, ending with the recovery of Cawnpore July 17. Cawnpore was the nearest British station to Lucknow, and forty-two miles distant. Havelock set out at once with [illegible] men.

The rebellious sepoys did not purpose to allow Havelock a simple march between Cawnpore and Lucknow. He fought two battles successfully, and then that summer pest of India, the cholera, set in, and in a few days his effective force was reduced to 1,000 men. On the 12th of August he attacked and routed an overwhelming force of rebels that were lying in wait to attack him. The victory cost him 140 men, and, warned by his experiences on the first ten miles of march, he decided to return to Cawnpore. On the 16th he fought a large body of sepoys under the chief rajah of the district, Nana Sahib, drove them off, and then gave his army a month's rest. During this interval Cawnpore was placed in a state of defense, so as to be held by a small garrison while the main army was marching upon Lucknow.

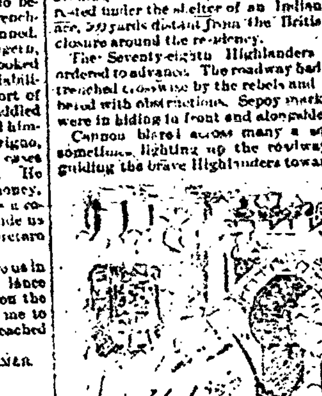
Meanwhile the situation at Lucknow was critical in the extreme. The besieged at the residency numbered 900 Europeans and 700 loyal natives. They occupied the residency and outbuildings and were completely surrounded, the rebels mustering about 50,000. The latter maintained a continual fire upon the residency, and in time compelled the evacuation of the upper portion. They also ran mines beneath the outbuildings and occasionally stormed the intrenchments. These tactics were adopted by the wily rebels in order to wear out the endurance of the imprisoned men. In addition to overwork, fighting, exposure and insufficient food, the besieged went through a season of cholera and other disease.

For some days at the beginning of the siege the sepoy fire caused an average loss to the besieged of ten daily. Intrenching tools were scarce in the British camp, and the few that could be secured were ultimately carried off by deserting laborers. On the 25th of July a spy from Havelock's camp reached the residency with intelligence that a relief force was marching up from Cawnpore, and for thirty-five days an anxious vigil was maintained to note the approach of succor. The lookout was stationed on the tallest building within the British inclosure, and in the range, of course, of hostile fire. The unequal contest raged without intermission for weeks, or until the coming of Havelock on the rebel rear. Then a large force was drawn from the ranks of the besiegers to form a line facing the other way.

On the 23d of September Havelock arrived within cannon sound of Lucknow, and ordered a royal salute fired to announce his presence, and it was heard by the beleaguered garrison with joy. But the entrance to Lucknow was not to be cheaply won. The sepoys had placed cannon to sweep every bridge and exposed crossing and the buildings swarmed with sharpshooters. The 23d, 24th and 25th were passed in continuous fighting in the streets and outlying villages, and on the evening of the last day the head of column rested under the shelter of an Indian palace, 500 yards distant from the British inclosure around the residency.

The Seventy-eighth Highlanders were ordered to advance. The roadway had been trenched crosswise by the rebels and cumbered with obstructions. Sepoy marksmen were in hiding in front and alongside.

Cannon blazed across many a square, sometimes lighting up the roadway and guiding the brave Highlanders toward the



TO THE RESCUE.

goal. The leader of the line, Gen. Neill, was killed, and the men halted to wreak vengeance upon the sepoys in the building whence the fatal shot came. But Havelock was at the front and gave the word to press on. On they went, charging and cheering, to the very gate of the besieged residency. The joyous welcome has been celebrated in song and story. Relief, long prayed for, long expected, was at hand.

The wounded and sick soldiers and the women and children [illegible] numbered 1,500, and there were not sufficient carriers to remove them [illegible] at Cawnpore [illegible] relief [illegible] the garrison were on the point of [illegible] of the protracted siege. Every [illegible] the garrison had not [illegible] properly [illegible] These were already so [illegible] that the [illegible] within [illegible] yards of the [illegible] quarters.

The morning after [illegible] Havelock [illegible] the aggressive, and by several bold sorties cleared the rebels away from a space over a thousand yards in length between the residency inclosure and the city on one side, and as far as the river Goomti on the rear. Many rebel batteries were spiked and the gunners [illegible] and in this way the dangerous fire of some of the nearest cannon was silenced and the besieged secured greater freedom. In the [illegible] retaken in these sorties many [illegible] were found [illegible] One of them [illegible] principal defense [illegible] a delay of a day in the arrival of Havelock might have placed the besieged in the power of the [illegible] sepoys.

But if Havelock had not [illegible] at Cawnpore [illegible] something short of complete salvation to the distressed garrison of Lucknow, his fighting work had turned the tide in India and broken the backbone of the mutiny. He had proved that Europeans could [illegible] and [illegible] in the tropics [illegible] All India rang with his praises, and the [illegible] garrisons at the several stations could look without flinching at the enormous numbers of rebels around them, counting upon a day of reckoning when the English soldiery should get to work. Early in November Gen. Sir Colin Campbell marched on Lucknow from Cawnpore with about 5,000 Europeans and loyal native soldiers. On the evening of the 15th he signaled to the garrison that he was at hand. The next morning the fighting began, watched from the roofs of the garrison buildings with painful interest. The road was cleared by Sir Colin's artillery until he reached an immense [illegible] of Sekundur Bagh. The inclosure stood to his [illegible] and was surrounded by a high wall [illegible] At one point the rattle of musketry began [illegible] British cannon were brought up within forty yards and the wall was breached. Through a short opening a small company of men entered, and with the bayonet cleared the way for others. The Highlanders [illegible] down the [illegible] and begged [illegible] but in vain. [illegible] volleyed their [illegible] until every sepoy in the [illegible] had been slaughtered. Two thousand rebel bodies were removed from the inclosure. On the 17th the last sepoy position fell, and on the 19th all the non combatants of the garrison were removed in safety. Soon after reaching Sir Colin's main encampment, Gen. Havelock fell ill, and on the 24th he died. Sir Colin brought to his bedside news of

"DINNA YE HEAR THE SLOGAN."

his elevation of the order of Bath and congratulations for having first carried relief to Lucknow.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

### THE RELIEF OF LUCKNOW.

Oh! that last day in Lucknow fort:
We knew that it was the last,
That the enemy's mines had crept surely in
And the end was coming fast.

To yield to that foe meant worse than death,
And the men and we all worked on;
It was one day more of smoke and roar,
And then it would all be done.

There was one of us, a corporal's wife,
A fair, young, gentle thing,
Wasted with fever in the siege,
And her mind was wandering.

She lay on the ground in her Scottish plaid,
And I took her head on my knee;
"When my father comes hame frae the pleugh," she said,
"Oh! please then, waken me."

She slept like a child on her father's floor
In the flecking of woodbine shade,
When the house dog sprawls by the half open door,
And the mother's wheel is staid.

It was smoke and roar and powder stench,
And hopeless waiting for death;
But the soldier's wife, like a [illegible] tired child,
Seemed scarce to draw her breath.

I sank to sleep, and I had my dream
Of an English village lane
And wall and garden, till a sudden scream
Brought me back to the roar again.

There Jessie Brown stood listening,
And then a broad gladness broke
All over her face, and she took my hand
And drew me near and spoke:

"The Highlanders! Oh! dinna ye hear
The slogan far awa?
The McGregor's? Ah! I ken it weel,
It's the grandest o' them a'.

"God bless the bonny Highlanders,
We're saved! we're saved!" she cried,
And fell on her knees, and thanks to God
Poured forth like a full flood tide.

Along the battery line her cry
Had fallen among the men,
And they started, for they were there to die;
Was life so near them then?

They listened for life, and the rattling fire
Far off, and the far off roar
Were all; and the colonel shook his head,
And they turned to their guns once more.

Then Jessie said: "The slogan's done,
But can ye no hear them noo?
The Campbells are coming! It's nae a dream.
Our succors hae broken through!"

We heard the roar and the rattle afar,
But the pipers we could not hear;
So the men plied their work of hopeless war,
And knew that the end was near.

It was not long ere it must be heard,
A shrilling, ceaseless sound;
It was no noise of the strife afar,
Or the sappers under ground.

It was the pipe of the Highlanders,
And now they played "Auld Lang Syne";
It came to our men like the voice of God,
And they shouted along the line.

And they wept and shook each other's hands,
And the women sobbed in a crowd,
And every one knelt down where we stood,
And we all thanked God aloud.

That happy day when we welcomed them in
Our men put Jessie first;
And the general took her hand, and cheers
From the men like a volley burst.

And the pipers' ribbons and tartans streamed,
Marching round and round our line;
And our cheerful cheers were broken with tears,
And the pipers played "Auld Lang Syne."

ROBERT LOWELL.

### Everything in Season.

Store Boy—Anything more for me to do now, sir?

Merchant—Let's see. The backbone of winter is broken, and it's about time for the sap to begin running in the maple trees. Get a damp cloth and wipe the flyspecks off those cans of maple sirup.—New York Weekly.

### Childish Simplicity.

As the family is about to sit down to dinner the news of the death of an aunt is received. Suddenly little Emilie asks, looking longingly at the well filled plate, "Papa, must we cry now, or can we wait till we have eaten dinner?—Fliegende Blatter.

### A Fatal Sneeze.

De Maccus—Is it true that Jally is off on a blowout?

St. Agedore—Partly true, yes. He's dead.

"How?"

"Blew out the gas."—St. Joseph News.

### Profit and Loss.

Rowne de Bont—Prepare to be surprised. I met Upson Downes this morning, and he had dollars!

Hoffman Howse—I'm not surprised at all—that is, if you met him shortly after he left me!—Puck.

### Rather Difficult.

Tom—It is almost impossible to control a habit!

May—Yes; particularly a riding habit.—New York Herald.

### Impartial.

"Whose cigars does Carver smoke?"

"Anybody's."—Puck.

### The Art[illegible] of the Game.

Mamma—What's the matter with my two little boys?

Jimmie (tearfully)—He wants to play [illegible] I say [illegible] mean for him [illegible] and [illegible]—Judge.

# GAMBETTA'S AGE.

## AN OLD FRIEND'S INTERESTING RECOLLECTIONS.

**Student Days in Paris—Entering Politics—His Faithful Mother and Aunt—Some Interesting Anecdotes of the Great Man—His Secret Love Affairs.**

[illegible] Had he not been [illegible] that Gambetta would not have become a naturalized French citizen—in any case not at that particular time. His father, who kept a tight grasp on his money bags, would never have consented to run the risk of having to pay a considerable sum of money in order to free his son from the obligation of military service. [illegible] him to retain his Italian nationality. This is proved by the fact that Gambetta, senior, was never willing to become a naturalized Frenchman himself. Even when his son occupied the most splendid position in France, he persistingly refused to change his own nationality, in spite of the many endeavors which were made to induce him to do so.

When Gambetta came home with his law diploma the question which agitated his family was: Shall he practice in the local courts at Cahors or shall he remain at Paris? His father anxious to come to the end of his disbursements as soon as possible was in favor of the first alternative. He looked forward to his son's successes at the assizes of the Department of the Lot and saw in him an advocate who would outstrip all the legal celebrities of the locality. The mother, always confident in her son's future greatness, took her cue from Gambetta, and energetically maintained that he ought to remain at Paris. "At Cahors," she said, "the legal profession is overstocked; good briefs are extremely rare and barristers have only to plead in cases arising out of disputes concerning party walls. Leon's talent needs a wider field of labor." The controversy between the father and the mother was a long one. In the end the latter triumphed. The matter was clinched by the offer of Gambetta's aunt, M'dlle Jenny Massabie, to accompany her nephew to Paris and keep house for him, thus withdrawing him from the restaurants and brasseries which his father appeared to dread.

Gambetta's aunt went to Paris, then lived with her nephew and presided over the young man's household, first at No. 15 Rue Vavin and then on the fourth floor of No. 45 Rue Bonaparte. Her homely old-maidish appearance and lame walk soon became familiar to Leon's friends, who, like him, called her "Tata." She was like a mother to Gambetta and knew how to take trouble, some persons down a peg or two as well as to shut her eyes to anything irregular there might be in her nephew's habits. Once a week Leon gathered round his table the friends of his childhood Pepham, Fonzal, Cayla, Mirau, Iahons and Borel. It was their custom to partake of a homely country dish, the traditional "tripe and safron," to drink a bottle of old Cahors wine, to talk patois and to communicate news from their native town—the recollection of which rendered Gambetta homesick more than once. All Gambetta's friends know how devoted "Tata" was to her nephew and could realize the great grief he felt when she died at Nice in 1876.

In June 8, 1861, Gambetta took the advocate's oath at the session of the first chamber of the court of appeals of Paris, in the presence of M. Devienne, the president. He wore his beard and narrowly escaped getting into a scrape on account of this irregularity. On July 27 he drew up a request to the batonnier, or president of the bar, to be called to the bar, and on August 5 his name was inscribed as [illegible] Henceforth his one preoccupation was to hold a brief.

"I fear I shall be afraid," he wrote to his father. For a time he was employed in the offices of a solicitor named de Luzieu and in the chambers of M. Lachaud, the well-known advocate. At length, thanks to the recommendation of his friend, Clement Laurier, the journalist and politician, he obtained an engagement as secretary to Cremieux, the barrister and famous republican politician. The letter of the celebrated advocate promising to employ Gambetta in his chambers was framed and for a long time hung up behind the counter of the "Genoese Bazaar," between two sugar loaves.

It was in Cremieux's chambers that Gambetta became a polished lawyer. He scarcely ever took part in criminal trials, however, but was at once attracted to political cases and press offences. His first client was a man named Buette, a foreman in Cail's great machinery factory, who was implicated in a political secret society affair. Gambetta's pleading at the trial created quite a sensation at the court house. By some means or other he brought in a paraphrase of the trial of Christ which amazed his hearers. His defence of Ernest d'Herrilley, who was prosecuted for publishing an indecent article in the Nain Jaune, revealed a new side of his talent. Gambetta was an ardent admirer of Rabelais, whose works he kept by his bedside. I have before me his copy, presented to me by his family. It is covered with notes, and has been so often read that many pages are torn. His speech sparkled with wit, and he spiced his pleadings with 'gauloiseries,' which made even the judges smile.

Among other talents Gambetta possessed brilliant conversational ability. Every day, either at the Cafe Procope, at the Cafe de Madrid, or at the Cafe de Londres, he presided over an assembly of young men who were all destined to attain distinction either in politics or in literature. Spuller, deputy; Challemel-Lacour, senator; Allain-Targe, deputy; Brisson, ex-prime minister; Leon Cladel, the author; Paul Arene, deputy; Aurelien Scholl, the brilliant journalist, etc. In this somewhat boisterous assembly the question of the day was discussed. Gambetta was always in the breach, and took part in every discussion, besides giving an account of newly published books, of newly exposed works of art, of the disturbances at lectures, etc. But he excelled more particularly in resuming the debates of the legislative corps, whose sessions he attended assiduously. Through the influence of M. Busoni-Billault, lawyer and deputy during the second empire, he was admitted to the gallery, not an easy thing at that epoch, and he not only reproduced for his friends the sense, but even the text of the discourses which he had heard. The Cafe Procope became his tribunal, and the fact has been often enough made use of as a reproach.

It has been said that Gambetta's years of probation as an advocate were but a second edition of Bohemian life and that he passed his time in drinking beer and smoking pipes. It is a [illegible]. Gambetta found plenty of time for work, and worked hard. He wrote for an illustrated law gazette, and with a masterly hand penned articles of the leading lights of the legal profession for that publication, he presided at the meetings of the Conference Mole, a sort of legal debating society, wrote [illegible] letters to a Frankfort journal regularly and wrote in the Political Review, which his two friends, Challemel-Lacour and Brisson had founded. He made a journey in the east with Laurier, and also went to Dresden, where his school fellow presented him to the princes of the Orleans family.

In the Latin quarter, Gambetta's popularity was already very great. His influence [illegible] the legislative elections of 1863, when he energetically supported the candidature of Jules Favre, the famous [illegible] Prevost-Paradol [illegible] Washington in public meetings. [illegible] November, 1868, [illegible] defender in the [illegible] which was brought against him for having opened a subscription in honor of Baudin, the deputy who was killed on the barricades during the coup d'etat of 1851. The eloquence of the speech he delivered on that occasion was extraordinary. Gambetta's discourse stunned the government. "What harm have we done to that young man?" the empress asked angrily of M. Delesvilles, who was then attorney general in the court of appeals. She thoroughly realized that the imperial government would find a terrible [illegible] in the young barrister of Cahors.

In the meanwhile, the celebrated [illegible] and the voters of Marseilles invited Gambetta to take his seat. When the general elections took place in 1869, two districts, one in the department of the Seine, another in that of the Bouches du Rhone, sent Gambetta to the legislative assembly. On May 23d and on June 6, 1869, as a candidate "irreconcilable to the empire," he defeated MM. Thiers and Ferdinand de Lesseps at Marseilles, and M. Carnot at Paris, with an immense majority.

The only elector in Marseilles whom he knew intimately was myself, and I therefore acted as his secretary. Occupying an official position, I was unable to appear at his side in public gatherings, and it was only "in the face" that I could be present at the meetings held in Mazzer theatre, in the Cafe Pellisier, where he enraptured his audiences with his powerful eloquence. It was to me that he dictated the famous circular to the people of Marseilles, in which he repudiated the demagogic alike of Caesar and of Marat, and predicted for Marseilles, in a regenerated France, the preponderant role of New York in the United States. His room in the Hotel de France was [illegible] invaded by electors; so we went together to the Borelly park, and there, in a sequestered nook on the banks of the Huveaune, he dictated to me his eloquent proclamation. It came from his lips as flowingly as water comes from a spring, and on our return we [illegible] to take it to the printing office immediately. The fatigue of the electoral campaign weighed so heavily on Gambetta that he fell seriously ill. He was attended with the utmost care by Dr. Lavasseur, whose name has recently been brought before the public in connection with Eyraud's trial and who was at that time senior house surgeon in the Marseilles military hospital. Gambetta was ordered to Ems to recruit his shattered health.

At least once a year during his later life he came to Marseilles and from thence went to stay with his father who, after having scraped together a little fortune, had retired with his wife to Nice, where they occupied a small house in the Villefranche road. Gambetta and I used to pass whole days together, and, though he occupied so exalted a position, his affection for his old schoolfellow never changed. He was thoroughly good-hearted, and his natural kindness sufficiently explains the durable friendship and unwavering devotion he inspired wherever he went. I never once heard him utter a spiteful word, not even against those who, after having been his followers, had deserted his cause.

I saw him for the last time in July, 1882, on the occasion of his mother's burial. A telegram informed me of the hour at which he would pass through Marseilles, and I awaited his arrival at the railway station. He said, "You won't leave me alone," and I accompanied him to Nice. M. Liouville, one of the deputies for the department of Meuse, was with us. On the next day we followed to the cemetery of the Chateau the body of the poor woman who had gone to [illegible] her sister, "Tata Jenny," whose death occurred in March, 1878.

These two women made Gambetta what he was. They it was who, from his earliest childhood, had confidence in his future, who in spite of his father's opposition, determined that he should go to Paris and prevented him from wasting his talents at the bar of a provincial tribunal. "Tata," moreover, [illegible] had a feeling of her own importance. On hearing of her nephew's successes she had more than once repeated to me, "Leon is not a Gambetta; he is a Massabie." They both died before the great catastrophe occurred which deprived France of her illustrious statesman.

I do not wish to recur to that thunderstroke, but am anxious, however, to contradict a story which has been only too widely circulated. It has been related that Gambetta was killed by a woman—by his mistress, Mdlle. Leonide Leon. It is a frightful calumny. Gambetta wounded himself in the hand while handling a revolver in November, 1882, in his little villa at Ville d'Avray, near Paris, and Mdlle. Leonide Leon, although she witnessed the accident, had nothing to do with the unfortunate occurrence. The most conclusive proof that can be adduced in support of my statement is that Gambetta's personal political friends have since subscribed to assure the young woman a respectable position and that Gambetta's family contributed to this amount. Moreover, my friend did not succumb from the effects of his wound, which had healed, on December 10—but from perforation of the intestine. As I have said, this was proved at the post mortem examination.

I have never had the honor of meeting M'dlle Leonide Leon. Gambetta concealed this secret of his life even from his most intimate friends. I only know that she was the daughter of an officer of high rank, and had for many years consecrated her whole existence to Gambetta. Being extremely well educated and speaking several languages, she acquired a great influence over him. Every day he wrote to her his impressions. If ever this correspondence is published it will throw light on more than one point of contemporary history. Gambetta was about to legitimate this irregular union by a marriage when death took him by surprise. He had informed his father of his intentions. It was from the latter himself that I learned this fact. It has been stated that Gambetta had a son by his mistress. The story is an utter falsehood. Mdlle. Leonide Leon lives alone with her mother in an isolated house at Auteuil and, since the catastrophe, has only quitted her solitude to make a short pilgrimage to Cahors, the birthplace of the man to whom she sacrificed herself.

Rumors have also been spread about a large fortune which Gambetta is said to have left. The great man would have died without leaving so much as a brass farthing if M. Ruiz, one of his friends, had not placed in safe keeping [illegible] out of his reach a portion of the money [illegible] of his four [illegible] shares in La Republique Francaise, the journal which he founded. This heritage was divided between his father and his sister, in the proportions prescribed by the code, for Gambetta had never dreamed of making a will. Besides, he never knew the value of money at any period whatever of his life. It is a matter of common knowledge that he could easily have been rich had he so desired. M. Dalsemet wished to make him his heir, but Gambetta refused his splendid fortune. When he was president of the chamber of deputies and president of the council of ministers he scattered his salary broadcast. One might mention, as an instance of his prodigality, the famous fete he gave at the Palais Bourbon, the official residence of the president of the chamber, whose [illegible] were detailed at the time in all the newspapers. As to his house at Ville d'Avray, people have only to visit it to see whether it was such a Sardanapalus' palace as it has been stated to be.

During his lifetime Gambetta very often had to support the calumnies which party hatred heaped upon him. But his great mind rose far above the reach of all abuse. One day I asked him why he let accusations pass without contradicting them. He answered: "What would you have me reply to them? I have been accused in a newspaper of having caused my mother to die of sorrow. (The poor woman was still alive.) Can people possibly say anything worse?" Since his death justice has been rendered him and people now extol not only his eloquence and his talents as a statesman, but also his disinterestedness and the qualities which gained for him the [illegible] his countrymen. On the anniversary of the fatal day more than one friend goes every year to the cemetery of the Chateau of Nice, to mourn over the grave, where, since January 13, 1883, he rests by the side of his mother and his aunt. There in December of last year his father rejoined them.

Will Gambetta's remains be left at Nice? It is scarcely probable. The circumstances under which they were transported there will be remembered. The nation bowed before the wishes of his father, who, perhaps hurt by the fact that he had not been summoned to Paris to preside at the magnificent funeral which the great city gave his son, considered it necessary to show his authority by claiming him for himself alone. But now there is no longer any reason why Gambetta's bones should remain at Nice, a cosmopolitan town in which he passed very little of his life. They must be transferred either to the Pantheon, in Paris, or else, as his friends desire, to the little house of Jardies, at Ville d'Avray, where he learned what happiness was, at the foot of the monument which is being [illegible] raised to the memory of the great patriot by the piety of Alsace and Lorraine.

PAUL ARMAND,
Secretary of the Marseilles Geographical Society.

### GOING TO THE GOLD MINES.

**A[illegible] on the Pacific Along [illegible] Fear of Water.**

[Special Correspondence.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—In the early days going to the gold mines was a phase of widely varying incident and adventure. Those who came overland had ox teams for palace cars, and by making all haste reached the mines in four to six months. Others sought the gold fields by a six months' sea voyage around Cape Horn.

The writer took his chances on a steamer from New Orleans to be landed at Chagres on the Isthmus of Panama. About 1,000 passengers were landed, and probably 200 held through tickets, the [illegible] trusting to luck for chances to reach California.

At Chagres the passengers were turned over to several hundred natives (mostly [illegible]) to be transported up the river in huge dugouts or canoes made of mahogany or Spanish cedar. At the end of navigation, about sixty-five miles, passengers without through tickets walked or paid exorbitant prices for saddle mules and transportation for their baggage, to be delivered at Panama.

At the latter place we found four or five thousand delayed passengers at the end of [illegible] waiting for chances to get to California. Some had not money enough to pay speculators' prices for tickets. Others had to wait for their tickets to mature. At this period a reputed [illegible] of C. K. Garrison chartered an old French whaling ship and offered 500 tickets at $200 for [illegible] passage. It was [illegible] that the vessel was provisioned and watered for a sixty day voyage. In a few hours the tickets were all taken and the ship put out to sea.

Strong evidences of [illegible] cold blooded fraud soon became evident. The quartermaster had plenty of good provisions to sell, but [illegible] a very inferior quality. Before the end of a week danger of [illegible] was seriously discussed, and a [illegible] was made for a committee of passengers to [illegible] what supplies were on board. They were refused, with an insulting allowance to emigrate to a very warm region. An indignation meeting followed, and a committee was appointed to take charge of all supplies on the ship and issue them as they considered just and fair.

The quartermaster defied the passengers with insolence, but a rope around his neck and over a yard-arm, with three minutes to surrender the keys, brought him to his senses. The amount of provisions found on board was not considered sufficient to last twenty days, much less sixty days. The committee took charge and divided fairly the scanty stores on board to the end of the voyage. For water, an old condenser was put into service, and made to supply a pint or more of water each day to each passenger.

The vessel being well out to sea and becalmed when these discoveries were made, there was no alternative, no retreat. So we still beat out to catch the trade winds to bring us in at San Francisco. When the vessel passed the Golden Gate, the forty-seventh day from Panama, every part of the ship that could possibly be removed had been used for fuel to keep up the water supply. The anchor was dropped in San Francisco bay when the passengers were on their thirtieth hour of fasting, after living on less than half rations the whole voyage.

An official came on board to investigate the health condition, and finding a case of measles, ordered a ten days' quarantine for fear of smallpox; but he had no force at his command to enforce his order. In one hour the 500 hungry passengers had left the ship, and in three days the old craft was swinging on her anchor chain, another of the thousand and over of abandoned vessels in San Francisco bay in the spring of 1850. Passengers and sailors all went to the mines. Nothing deterred the gold hunter of that period—all went without regard to cost or obligation.

FORTY-NINER.

### [illegible] of the Alligator.

It is now announced that another form of animal life is threatened with extinction. Special agents of the United States census, who have just completed an inspection of the oyster and fishing industries of Louisiana, declare that alligator hunting, formerly an important industry, has nearly reached an end. Hundreds of men once gained a living by the sale of the hides of these saurians to manufacturers of shoes, trunks, bags, etc. The agents say that the alligators now killed are much smaller than formerly. There are stories of saurians of the past forty feet in length, but they are probably apocryphal, and from twelve to sixteen feet will represent the largest of late years. They have now dwindled down to barely half this size, and are so scarce that one can travel an entire day through the swamps without seeing one, and [illegible] the majority of the people of southern Louisiana have never encountered a wild one. There are very few breeding alligators left, and the saurian will probably be extinct in the state in the next ten years, except a few [illegible] kept in the parks.

The [illegible] Junction City, Kan. [illegible] feet [illegible] long, and weighs [illegible]

# LETTERS TO YOUNG CITIZENS.

## XI.

## A Look Forward in American History.

BY WASHINGTON GLADDEN, D. D.

We have fairly begun the second century of our national life. The first century has gathered for us some political gains that will, as we trust, prove enduring; what may we expect of the second century?

Manhood suffrage is one of the achievements of our first century; I trust that the second will give us an intelligent and a virtuous suffrage. The ballot ought to be within easy reach of every man who knows how to handle it, and can be trusted to handle it without hurting himself or his neighbors. There ought to be no artificial or conventional barriers. To the poor equally with the rich, to the black man equally with the white man, to the immigrant equally with the native, this privilege should be given; but not to the ignorant equally with the intelligent man, not to the criminal equally with the law-abiding citizen. The man who cannot read the ballot he votes is not fit to vote. The man who cannot keep out of the jails and the police courts, the able-bodied man who cannot keep out of the alms house, is not fit to vote. It is fatuity, it is infatuation, it is mortal stupidity to put the delicate and difficult business of [illegible] ple. Hope we shall be wiser than this before we are a hundred years older.

The last century has brought to these shores a great influx of population from other lands; let us hope that the next century will Americanize them. I believe in America for Americans. Do not misunderstand this motto. It matters little where a man was born, nor how long he has been on this continent; but when he comes to this country and makes his home here, then he ought to be an American and nothing else. Let him stop calling himself an Englishman, or an Irishman, or a German, or a Dane, or a Bohemian; let him begin at once to [illegible] himself an American, and to behave accordingly. We hear too much about the German vote, and the Irish vote, and the Scandinavian vote; I trust we shall cease to [illegible] such offensive and unpatriotic [illegible] before the end of another century.

Will the next century bring suffrage to women? I cannot be sure about it, but I think it will. [illegible] they [illegible] it they will certainly have it. It may be doubted [illegible] they will desire it [illegible] until our governments [illegible]

[illegible]

"For all the dark of time [illegible]
A [illegible]
[illegible]"

We have studied the [illegible] diligently during the [illegible] have brought the arts of production to [illegible] perfection; we have [illegible] but we have a [illegible] to [illegible] best ways of distributing [illegible] do by the laws and better [illegible] prove the [illegible] life with a [illegible] shall make many experiments and [illegible] no doubt; but I trust that [illegible] guided toward a wise solution of [illegible] problem. [illegible] I cannot hope; but we may [illegible] some progress will be made in [illegible] of a more perfect application of [illegible] ples of Christian [illegible] and social order.

In short, [illegible] will continue, to [illegible] expectation [illegible] Washington's [illegible] see this whole land [illegible] and [illegible] equality under the shelter of [illegible]

[illegible]

Indianapolis News.

Representative Langston, [illegible] from Virginia, [illegible] to the proposition for a [illegible] of the work of colored people [illegible] fair. He thinks it [illegible] tinctions, and that it [illegible] for the negro to be there [illegible] American citizens. [illegible] raised some time ago in [illegible] of the [illegible] the heads of [illegible] Queen [illegible]

# JAPAN-ENGLISH.

## HOW THE ISLANDERS OF THE EAST WRITE AND TALK.

... More Kindly to English Than English to Them—Curious Mistakes and ... A Poetical Climax—Woman ... Social Glue.

Probably no single phrase of Japanese English is quite so pregnant as that by which the Chinaman scornfully designates the Japanese in allusion to their shoddy imitations of the foreigner, "Ke-Europeans."

The Japs ... have no pigeon (properly pidgin, a corruption of the word business) English like that which prevails wherever John Bull and John Chinaman have much ... It insults them to talk the number one top-side plenty-pidgin lingo to them. They always endeavor to express themselves in good Queen's English and President's American with much more ludicrous results. There are plenty of educated Chinamen, such as the Shroffs in banks or the compradores of ships and merchants, who speak Japanese like natives, but the common Chinaman ... for ownership, or the like, almost invariably carries on his dealings with the Japanese in whatever English they can muster between them. It is an old sight to see the two remotest races of Asiatics conversing in the language of the little island at the ... end of Europe, or the new nation, which ... only been in existence ... in company with them. But it is older still to see two Chinese of different provinces, say a Chinaman of Canton and a Chinaman of Swatow, ... finding it easier to understand the other's English than his different dialect of Chinese. It almost comes to this, that between the Cape of Good Hope and Cape Horn there is only one language of commerce.

The Japanese always wish to keep pace with the times, so they have made the Anglo-Saxon tongue a dual language with Japanese. ... proclamations are usually published in both languages. The railway tickets, time tables, names of stations, etc., are in both ..., as were the tickets and notice boards of the Tokyo Exhibition of 1890, and even the exhibition catalogue, and the guide of Jinrikisha coolies, lending libraries and any other conceivable organization which ..., in ... with the "red haired barbarians," ... every Asiatic proselyte firmly believes the founder of Christianity to have spoken.

I cannot recall anything much funnier ... of the Kyofei Keshi Hon-sha lending library in Tokio.

... OF OUR COMPANY'S ...

(1). The Institution of our Company is ... all Japanese Classical and ... Book or Chinese and English ... to Readers for receiving duly ... Price.

(2). All Books are divided into Four class. First ... is the Book which always ready in ... special Customer. Second ... is the Books which will ... paid Evidential Money (DOSHOKIN). Evidential Money ... Third ... is ...

... Book ... THE STUDENTS ... who are not ... Our Company ... Signature of ... of School ...

... Price of Book ... Money, is ... will ... all Books for 8-10 of ... Price.

... Evidential Money will trust to our Company, but the Repayment of it, is ... Two ... that is June and December.

At the time of ... repayment, who desired ... Company ... if it ... that it will be ...

... Evidential Money, will ... therefore the ... is ... it will be exchange for ...

(4). ... read the Book of our company, ... time ... thought of our Company, ... the Signature of Special and may ... Lending Price that ... 1-10 of it.

(5). ... Limit of time of Reading is fixed. ... this Book is five days. All ... Book is almost ten days. English ... which is not very ..., but large Book is fifteen ... The Exact Limit of time and lending ...

(6). Japanese styled Books, which are ... is fixed not to ... above Three ... One part of English ... Translated Book in European Style is only a volume.

(7) All Lending Price must be paid, at ... The Lending-Price of a Japanese ... always limited from 5 rin to 15 rin in ... The Lending-Price of a European ... Book is generally from 1-1,000 to 1-10 of ... price of books. When distributer ... at the end of time, if reader does not give back the book, is compelled to pay ... Lending-Price.

(8) Our Company's book will send by distributer except special customer, therefore will not admit to take and directly from our company, but not also has paid certain price for book. If reader took out the book directly from us must trouble himself to bring. When time has come. Yet does not bring, will required second Lending-Price, ... fifth rule.

(9) If ... soil or destruct of book does, we will require duly indemnity.

(10). If the order of book is reported by the post, will send to, at next day.

(11) Never deliver the money to the man who did not bring the signature of our company at the matter refusing the money, excepting ... money if reader do not so, ... meddling occured at the since, we will not obliged to refer to that.

This Catalogue is description of using Book of our Company's estimating at 21, ... October, and the description of Japanese and Chinese Book was published already, ... if Readers desired to search out the Book's of that's part will hope to read of the ... description.

Price of this description is the real Price of book at present, not Nominal Price, therefore. If Reader loses or soiled, anyhow will ...

The ... of the book is the Private ..., therefore, if Reader ... for searching the book, we must ... Grace.

... OF OUR LIBRARY (WHICH ... IN OUR COMPANY).

(1). The time of Opening of Library is always from 9 o'clock of morning, and 4 o'clock of (evening) is the time of Shuting of Library, at every days except one eleven ... days of every month.

(2). ... long admitted to enter our ... by paying three cents for the Read ... Special or Quasi-Special Customer ... of News, Publisher, ... daily ... two cent. ... to ... the Book of that or ... the double Price.

(3). ... of our library is for the ... to ... book at ... matter. Therefore all book which is ready in our Company, is permit to ... but the travelling Book at present is ... for ... to be ... from the ...

(4). All Tokyo News and political or scientical magazines ... in our Library.

(5). If reader does break or soil the book, and the thing which placed on the room, must be obliged to pay duly indemnity.

Mayeda San, the poet painter of the Kakumsha, took us to this very mercantile library. Outside it was an ordinary looking Japanese house of the humbler sort, built entirely of wood and only closed in with sliding shutters (shoji), except that ... a window, out of which leaned the most venerable looking Japanese I ever saw, with a handsome, long, snow white beard. I don't suppose his counterpart exists among pure blood Japanese.

When we got inside some time was wasted in the elaborate bows between Mayeda San and the librarian, who looked about twelve years old, of course after that worthy had given me the most elaborate kow tow in his repertoire. A good deal more time was consumed in Mr. Mayeda's deciding for me whether it was best that I should be a special or quasi special customer, or a student, or a lodging man, and what percentage between 1-1000 and 1-10 I should pay on that European styled book, "Griffis' Mikado's Empire." He recommended me not to pay evidencial money, because I could only get it back in June or December, and this was January. Finally I got tired of the negotiations and went outside. My jinrikisha boy was standing as if he was posing for a monument, with a most sublime grin on his back turned face and his pipe ... in his left hand, while his right held his kiseru (pipe) with the dignity of a marshal's baton. He was very ragged. ... had probably been taking too much sake. Being my servant at seventy cents a day regular, he was rolling in wealth for a Jinrikisha boy. I simply stood and watched his statuesque deputy until the funniest old man slouched past with the peculiar trudge of the Japanese, dressed in a most comical cloak of thick brown ... leather which reminded one in fabric of the buff Jerkins of the Cromwellian soldiers. Rattling my kodak out to snap a photograph of old Fort-natus was too much for the statue by the Jinrikisha. He put a hand to each side and laughed "fit to split himself."

Mayeda San, for a man in his poor circumstances, could really write very fair English. Here is a specimen of one of his letters.

GENTLEMAN—I duly received your letter from Kioto which dated 3rd. You have written me about the book of poem and carry down the corner, inside paper and six copies of proofs, so I have told all about it to our head, and I have already arranged all things as above.

I thought I must go to the Club Hotel this evening as your ordered, but I could not to go this evening because it is exceedingly ... today, so I ... will go down will all my things to-morrow at any time you like, but I think I shall go to see you about 1 9 p.m. and carry them down at that time. It ... had weather in Tokyo last few days ago, but are you quite well? Please tell my compliment to your family

I am,
Your obedient servant
R. MAYEDA.

Mayeda had probably ... the English from the ... It is a common trick for Japanese and Chinese to pretend to go through the process of conversion until they know enough English to get a place as a waiter or clerk in a store, when they drop it like a hot potato. ... a Christian any longer ...

Every one in the ... is familiar with the story of the Chinaman who ... to his Sunday school teacher to say that he did not mean to come any more.

"How is that?" said the missionary; "you ... to be getting along so nicely."

"Me savee plenty English now; me go ... Christ."

It is probably not true, but it points the moral ... of this tale.

It is ... the English of Japanese ... In one of my first letters from Japan I wrote: "One has not to go ... a Japanese town to come across ... varieties of English Curiosities ... The "Star ... Hotel ... is ... an Inevitable ... to the Anglo-Saxon ... in a ... to include the ... of the Gothic ... And here is a ... of English ... Professor Muller would ... agglutinative language ... This latter is all one word. One ... offers himself to his European patrons:

Dealer and Manufacturer
of
Tortoise Pie Work ... Ware
and
Curio.

And this is a hotel sign:

Moon House.
Wines and Liquors
of the
Coffee and the Restaurant
B ...

The Japanese are very great at spurious imitations. They make up the vilest concoctions of methylated spirit and label them Fine Blended Glasgow Whisky. Oblivious of the fact that Scotch whiskey does not share the reputation of Scotch ..., and one has to examine every label with a detective eye. If it is of Japanese manufacture it is sure to be full of ridiculous small errors. No Japanese ever could copy a thing accurately. He never goes further than a general effect, and that a very caricaturish one. It is the Chinaman who copies the rents in your clothes, and would paint the gold in your teeth if you sat for your portrait smiling.

Here are some examples. There is a great sale in Japan for the Eagle brand condensed milk, and accordingly the Japanese have counterfeited the label. The Gail Borden signature is ... a blur, and there are such mistakes as ... for water, without for without, freezer for forever, best ... for ..., concluding with this magnificent piece of American advertising: "The largest quantity of these valuable articles the least ... advantages and save time and trouble." The man who got out this magnificent label was probably willing, like the leading merchant of Utsonomiya, to sell his goods fullsell or retail.

One of the standard chestnuts in the east is that when Shobon, the great silk merchant at Yokohama, first began to get up boxes of silk handkerchiefs for the European trade he labeled them "Cr... and Blackwell." I should think Shobon was too intelligent and scrupulous a man to do this, but it is exactly the kind of thing that many of his countrymen are unintelligent and unscrupulous enough to do, such as the gentleman who describes himself on his shop sign as:

DEALER OF
the
ANCIENT THING, OLD GOLD
AND SILVER.

Mr. "KONDO RIHEI,
DEALER IN THE IMPORTED LIQUORS,
WINES, SPIRITS, ETC.,
No. 9, Nikkome, Hoocho, ... Shiku,
TOKIO, JAPAN,"

has been filled with distrust by these proceedings of his countrymen and issues the warning to his European patrons:

If ... be not steady, heart is not active. Were heart active the deeds may be done. Among the means to preserve health the best way is to take the Kozen wine, which is sold by us, because it is to assist digestion and increase blood. Those who want the steady health should drink Kozen wine. This wine is agreeable even to female and children who cannot drink any spirit because it is sweet. In other world, this pleases the mouth, and, therefore, it is very convenient medicine for nourishing. Accordingly, our wine is now in demand, and it can be obtained at any store for liquors and spirits throughout the empire, but it is regretted that several others imitated our wine, having mixed a certain sweet material with common wine. Please remember our three registered trade marks, in order to distinguish genuine from inferior imitations."

I have myself tasted this Kozan wine. It is something like very sweet California port.

The Yebisu brewery's prospectus is almost as funny as Mr. Rihei's. They asked me for a testimonial and I wrote the old German doggerel:

Leben sie wohl.
Essen sie kohl.
Trinken sie bier.
Lieben sie mir.

And they saw the word bier and accepted it perfectly seriously.

For a climax I must go to Mr. Chamberlain.

"During the last ten years young Japan, eager for new worlds to conquer, has begun to turn its attention to English versification. That the results still leave something to desire will be gathered from the following specimen entitled 'Her Glue,' which appeared in December, 1885, in the pages of a Japanese magazine in the English language, published by certain Japanese students at Tokio. So far as we apprehend its obscurities through the mist of poetic license, it would appear to be a dithyramb in praise of woman, who is apostrophised as the cement of society, or, to use the youthful poet's own words, 'social glue':

HER GLUE.

The purest flame, the hottest heat
Is Woman's Power over earth,
Which mighty black and pale down beat,
And made the Eden, place of birth.

Of what? Of what? Can thou tell me?
A birth of Noble, High, value,
The station He designed for thee
Of whom Mother, social Glue.

Let her be moved from earth to try
What dark mist over whelm human race!
Let Lady claim with all the ...;
"Can you still hold and hold your peace?

How sweet, how ..., gay is Nature!
What have, thing, may exceed in kind?
Would she be ..., entolled not Shame
The Pale, of Both, to bound, to bind.

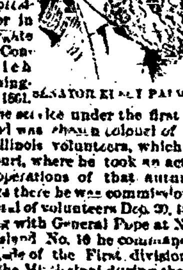
This is another bonbouche from "Things Japanese." DOUGLAS SLADEN.

## THE NEW SENATOR FROM ILLINOIS.

General John M. Palmer's Career as a Public Man and Soldier.

After one of the longest, and in many respects the most extraordinary, legislative electoral contest in American history, the veteran General John McCauley Palmer has been elected as United States senator for Illinois during the term to end March 4, 1897. It is conceded alike by supporter and opponent that he fairly won the honor, and despite his advanced age he is still in full vigor of body and mind.

He was born Sept. 13, 1817, at Eagle Creek, Scott county, Ky., removed to Illinois at the age of fifteen, and in 1839 settled in Carlinville. In 1843 he was admitted to the bar; in 1847 was a member of the state constitutional convention, and served in the state senate in 1852-4. He was a delegate to the first national Republican convention, 1856, a presidential elector in 1860 and a delegate to the "Peace Convention" which met at Washington Feb. 4, 1861.



SENATOR JOHN M. PALMER.

He entered the service under the first call for troops, and was chosen colonel of the Fourteenth Illinois volunteers, which he led into Missouri, where he took an active part in the operations of that autumn. For his services there he was commissioned brigadier general of volunteers Dec. 20, 1861.

After serving with General Pope at New Madrid and Island No. 10 he commanded the First brigade of the First division of the Army of the Mississippi during the remaining operations in that department. At Stone River he led a division, and for his ability and gallantry there was commissioned major general. He also distinguished himself greatly at the battle of Chickamauga and commanded the Fourteenth corps in the Atlanta campaign. At the close of the campaign there was one of the many unpleasant controversies about "seniority of rank," and General Palmer retired with honor, securing the highest encomiums from the commander.

In the political controversy following the war and reconstruction, General Palmer differed with his former allies. He was governor of Illinois from 1869 till 1873, however, and did not abandon the Republican party until some time after his retirement from office. He "stumped the state" last fall to test the popular feeling regarding his candidacy for the senate before the legislature and was indorsed by a majority of about 30,000. The three Farmers' Alliance members—Moore, Cockrell and Taubeneck—held the key to the situation, there being 100 Republican members and 101 Democrats. After a contest lasting nearly two months Moore and Cockrell voted for Palmer, thus giving him the 103 votes necessary for election.

### Quotation Marks in Music.

Although the signs used in music are quite numerous, there seems to be room for at least one more, the quotation mark, so that a composer, if he desired, might insert here and there in his own works passages by other authors and give due credit. A Canadian writer says that "no doubt it would be difficult, if not impossible, to indicate the quotations to audiences, but the written score at least would be honest. These reflections are suggested by certain recent music which appears to contain passages of manifest plagiarism."

### Assisted by Her Majesty the Queen.

The following is going the rounds of the English exchanges: A blind man who plays sacred music upon an accordeon is just now perambulating the streets of Windsor. His affliction attracted some time ago the attention of the queen, who while taking a drive saw him in the street and compassionately gave him a donation. With an eye to business the ambulatory musician now bears upon his breast a placard with the inscription "Blind from inflammation. Assisted by her majesty the queen."

### Practical Politics in Japan.

The Japanese ... are adapting themselves with ... to the demands of political life. The government employs every means of ... its provincial supporters in parliament, with the view of keeping down ... In pursuit of this policy the admiralty, ... the members ... what good vessels the country possesses and what warships ... like.

### Brisk.

"Shoes? Yes, madam," said the brisk clerk, in answer to a customer's inquiry. "What number, please?"

"Two, of course! Do I look like a quadruped?"—Harper's Bazar.

# WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

## MR. VAUX AND HIS REVERENCE FOR "OLD HICKORY."

Twenty five Cigars a Day—General Banks and His Farewell to Washington—Senator Sawyer's $16,000 for Charity and His ... Exercises.

[Special Correspondence.]

WASHINGTON, March 19.—Two picturesque old men who left public life at the end of the last congress, probably never to return to it, were General Banks, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Vaux, of Philadelphia. Not for many years have two more notable old men been seen in congress together. Both were great pedestrians, fond of rambling about the city at all hours. I have come across them, first one and then the other, early in the morning and late at night. Each walked alone, being solitary in his habits. They were not companions; in fact neither of them had any chums, though both were liked and respected by all their associates.

Not long after sunrise one morning I was passing through Lafayette park, which is the open square in front of the White House, soon to contain the French monument to General Lafayette, as well as the famous equestrian statue of General Andrew Jackson, when in front of the big bronze horse a queer figure caught my eye. It was old Mr. Vaux, his ancient and battered hat in one hand, a smoking cigar in the other, his ample gray locks floating in the wind, and bowing solemnly and respectfully toward the metal Jackson towering above him. I did not understand his pantomime, and had forgotten it till one day in conversation with a group of congressmen Mr. Vaux's name was mentioned, and I narrated the incident at the Jackson statue.

"That is nothing new to me," said Representative Mansur, of Missouri. "Mr. Vaux and I are very good friends, and he tells me that since he has been in Washington he has not missed one morning, rain or shine, snow or sleet, walking from his hotel to the park before breakfast, pausing before the Jackson statue and lifting his hat and solemnly bowing to "Old Hickory." You have probably noticed that the old gentleman smokes a great deal. He is the greatest smoker I ever knew, and the fact that he has lived to such a ripe old age while filling his skin every day with the poison of nicotine is a poser which the anti-tobacconist will find it difficult to meet. Mr. Vaux tells me that he smokes three cigars before breakfast, five or six between breakfast and luncheon, seven or eight before dinner and from five to ten before going to bed. His average consumption is twenty-five cigars a day, and strong, imported cigars they are too. It is a wonder to me that he is alive, yet he has been smoking like that for many years, and is a pretty lively old man still."

It was almost pathetic during the last few days of congress to see old General Banks making the rounds of the Capitol. He knew he was to retire, never to return, at noon of March 4, and he wanted to say goodby to all his friends and take a parting look at all the old familiar scenes, many of which he had first become acquainted with a lifetime ago. So he went into many of the offices and committee rooms where his friends used to be, and bade them a tender farewell.

In many cases the desks at which the old general's friends used to work are now occupied by men who are strangers to him, but this did not seem to make any difference with the veteran publicist. His memory for localities, always keen in a pedestrian, is much stronger than his memory for faces and names, and the result was that General Banks wrung the hands of men whom he had never seen before. Often in walking through the main corridors of the Capitol he would fancy persons were speaking to him, and stop and shake them warmly by the hand, and say goodby and 'God bless you.' Some of the astonished strangers looked at the white haired general as if they thought him insane, not knowing his weakness in identification of faces casually met, and his warm hearted desire to say farewell to every one he had known.

Another interesting old man who will retire from public life two years hence is Senator Sawyer. He is the most popular man in the senate, and the one to whom all subscription papers for charitable purposes are first taken. The old senator has a business man's habit of keeping careful account of his receipts and expenditures. In his little memorandum book is jotted down every item of income or outgo, even to the cost of his luncheons, cigars and newspapers. In running over these a few weeks ago, for the purpose of balancing his accounts for the year 1890, Senator Sawyer discovered a discrepancy of something like $16,000. But he was not alarmed.

"I know just what that is," he said; "one class of expenditures of which I keep no account in my book is charity. That is not business, and therefore I do not treat it in a business way. It simply goes, and there is no use of having a record of it, as it is neither profit nor loss. At the end of the year I figure up, and the difference between what I have on hand and what I ought to have is what I have given away. Bless my soul! I fear I don't give half enough."

It is easy to imagine that a kindly, good humored, affectionate old man who gives away $16,000 a year, and is afraid he ought to give more, does not lack for popularity among his associates. It is this same old man who can put more bills through the senate than any other member of the body. His record on private bills, pension bills, etc.—worthy ones all, you may be sure—has never been equaled. No one objects to Sawyer's bills, no one willingly puts any obstacles in his way; every one is willing to help him and "pull for" the things in which he is interested. So it happens that the saying about the senate chamber is, "..., take it to Senator Sawyer. If it is a good thing he'll take hold of it, and if he can't put it through there's no use of any one else trying."

Senator Sawyer is even more interesting in his home, a beautiful and extensive chateau on Connecticut avenue, than he is in the senate chamber. Just now, as the newspapers have already informed us, he is very proud because of his success in reducing his weight something like eighty pounds in six months. It is as good as a circus to see the senator in the library of his house. It is a large apartment, probably forty feet long, and the floor is covered with the richest of oriental rugs. Across this floor and back the senator has a regular pathway on which he takes his daily exercise. He doesn't know how many laps there are to the mile, nor cares, for his race is not against time, but flesh. He walks at a rapid pace, however, steaming and panting, to and fro, puffing and blowing, and once in a while stopping to weigh himself on the platform scales which he keeps in his library for that purpose. Nothing pleases the old senator better than to have company in his indoor pedestrian feats. His friends, eager to please him, take him by the hand and stride backward and forward with him till the senator is quite out of breath from running and laughing.

Next to Sawyer, I suppose Mr. Jones, of Nevada, is the most popular man in the senate. He is a wit, a story teller, a bon vivant, a "good fellow." He is a man who believes, as Senator Wolcott said in his speech on the copyright bill, in "high living and good thinking." Jones has small, twinkling eyes and a skin as pink and soft as a school girl's. It is a skin which makes one think of hogsheads of good wine and a succession of good dinners. Yet Senator Jones is almost a teetotaler. "I have no scruples against drinking," he says, "but I believe it is irrational. It interferes with one's capacity for enjoyment of better things. If I permitted myself to drink of common wine or liquors every day I could not appreciate the best product of the vine on the rare occasions when I get a chance at it. I do not often drink. When I do drink I want only a little, very nice, served in the right way and at the right time."

The senator is an authority on all matters gastronomic, and probably could, in an off hand way, without stopping to think much or consulting a caterer, order the "swellest" dinner ever seen in Washington. Yet, in pursuance of his principle of living rationally, his daily food is very simple. A few days before congress adjourned his chum, Senator Farwell, said to him: "Jones, I'll go down to the restaurant and pay for the dinner if you will order it. Now, this is a goodby dinner, and I want you to make it something unusually nice."

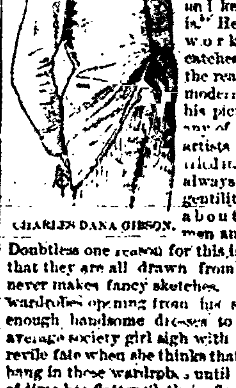
Senator Jones knew that Farwell wouldn't have cared if the bill had been twenty or thirty dollars, but this is the dinner which the famous epicure ordered: Blue points, clam chowder, lettuce salad, breast of chicken and peas, a pot of tea. The check for this dinner for the two millionaire senators, which Jones pronounced "wholly rational," was $2.10.

WALTER WELLMAN.

### Charles Dana Gibson, Artist.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Twenty-two, smooth faced and famous. That meagerly describes Charles Dana Gibson, the artist whose work has become familiar to every reader of high class illustrated American periodicals. His weekly cartoons in Life; his clever and characteristic pictures for Mrs. Burnett Harrison's novel, "The Anglomaniacs," which recently appeared in The Century, and the dozens of other pictures from his pen which have been given to the public during the last two or three years have established his reputation and made his work eagerly looked for.

Gibson is a tall, jolly young fellow, with a strong face and pleasing voice. His working quarters on Broadway consist of two rooms, with walls literally hidden by pictures donated by brother artists, interspersed with some of his own. One of these was printed in Life, and is a cartoon satirizing the current craze for "infant prodigies." "I did that with genuine feeling," he said, as he held it up. "I've been one myself and I know how it is." He is a rapid worker, and catches more of the real spirit of modern society in his pictures than any of the many artists who have tried it. There is always an air of gentility and ease about Gibson's men and women.



CHARLES DANA GIBSON.

Doubtless one reason for this is the fact that they are all drawn from life. He never makes fancy sketches. In the big wardrobes opening from his studio are enough handsome dresses to make the average society girl sigh with envy and revile fate when she thinks that they will hang in those wardrobes until the finger of time has flattened their flounces and dissipated their style. They are disturbed only when for a few hours Gibson draws from one of them the inspiration for a society maid or matron.

Besides the careful study which Gibson gives to made-to-order fashionables in his studio, he spends a good deal of time among the realities. But he is most in his element with the circle of brilliant professional people which is always glad to welcome such a meritorious youngster as Gibson to its fold, and it is often possible to see a portrait of some well known artist or writer, cleverly fitted with a bored society smile, gazing from the center of one of his pictures. Richard Harding Davis, the bright young man who has recently taken the short fiction world by storm, and has been rewarded by the associate editorship of Harper's Weekly, is Gibson's favorite for tricks of this sort.

DAVIS DEACONS.

### Clapping Hands as a Salute.

Among the Urinza, "when two 'grandees' meet, the junior leans forward, bends his knees and places the palms of his hands on the ground on each side of his feet, while the senior claps his own hands six or seven times. They then change round, and the junior slaps himself first under the left armpit and then under the right. But when a 'swell' meets an inferior the superior only claps his hands, and does not fully return the salutation by following the motions of the one who first salutes. On two commoners meeting they pat their stomachs, then clap hands at each other, and finally shake hands. These greetings are observed to an unlimited extent, and the sound of patting and clapping is almost unceasing."

Serpa Pinto found this ceremonial clapping in violent exercise among the Ambuellas. Paul du Chaillu reports the salute of the Ishogos to be clapping the hands together and stretching them out alternately several times. Among the Walunga, in the morning, on every side a continuous clapping of hands goes on, with the accompaniment of "kwi-tata, kwi-tata" which is their mode of saying, "How d'ye do?" If a chief passes they drop on their knees, bow their heads to the ground, clap vigorously and humbly mutter, "Kwi-tata, kwi-tata!" The clapping distinguishes the ceremony from that of mere prostration.—Col. Garrick Mallery in Popular Science Monthly.

### How He Saved Himself.

One of the Powers—You are accused of poker playing.

Hastings—Yes; you see, my friend and I sat down for a quiet little game.

O. P. (growing interested)—Yes.

Hastings—And he opened a pot for a dollar.

O. P. (growing more interested)—Yes.

Hasting—Well, I went in and drew five cards.

O. P. (more and more interested)—Yes.

Hastings—I caught a pair of deuces, he bet a dollar, and I called.

O. P.—On a pair of deuces?

Hastings—Yes.

O. P.—The accusation is withdrawn, that wasn't poker.—Harvard Lampoon.

## LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending March 21, 1891:

GENTLEMEN.
(One cent due on each.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Allen, Geo. W. | Laird, A. |
| Alexander, F. G. | Lane, Henry C. |
| Adey, Geo. D. | Lawrence, H. |
| Atkinson, H. F. | Lundstrand, C. F. |
| Buttler, James | Little, A. R. |
| Baldwin, Billy | Luce, H. |
| Baltman, ... | Laplar, Frank |
| Brother, Fred F. | Mahoney, T. J. |
| Barker, W. C. | McDonald, J. M. |
| Butte, Bill | Nichols, Wm. L. (2) |
| Bowden, L. F. | O'Reilly, Jas. |
| Bruce, L. M. | Peterson, Aug. |
| Collins, Walker | Peacock, H. S. |
| Clark, Harry | Patton, Walter C. |
| Cline, Jacob | Parsons, G. M. |
| Conrad, H. B. | Quinn, J. |
| Craig, Jas. C. | Rose, James |
| Curtou, M. | Roberts, C. H. |
| Dunlap, Frank | Robinson, James F. |
| De Moss, Tim | Stevens, I. N. |
| Davis, W. D. | Seaman, John |
| Davis, Thos. | Schaw, Ben |
| Egbert, Will L. | Shillits, Arthur |
| Eureka Stone Co. | Turner, F. M. |
| Fitzgerald, J. J. | Tyler, S. C. |
| Fosberty, John | Thorp, Will |
| Hutchinson, C. B. | ... |
| Huddleson, ... | Wicks, I. W. |
| Holmes, Wm. | White, Elmer |
| Hall, Jno. F. | Webster, M. |
| Hall, Charles | Wells, B. D. |
| ... | Wedge, W. R. |
| Ingram, H. L. | Wall, Albin |
| Johnson, Fred | Warner, F. S. |

LADIES.
(One cent due on each.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Allen, Mrs. ... | Jennings, Mrs. Mary |
| Baume, Mrs. Mary | Jones, Miss Ethel |
| Brooks, Miss Ida | Kettleborrow, Mrs. Mary |
| Burrows, Miss Ida | Kelso, Miss Lena |
| Batrice, Miss Anly | Kepple, Miss Bessie |
| Bird, Agnes | Miller, Mrs. Lida |
| Chapman, Mrs. Ella | Moore, Mrs. Emma |
| Coleman, Miss Pat | Moore, Mrs. L. |
| Cooper, Mrs. Freddie | Minor, Miss Stella |
| Collins, Miss Mary | McHenry, Miss Myrtle |
| Dickson, Mrs. Fayett | Norman, Miss Lina |
| Dobbins, Mrs. S. J. (2) | Orcow, Miss Amelia |
| Erb, Mrs. Laura | Parrott, Mrs. R. T. |
| Eiffert, Mrs. Levena (2) | Phelps, Mrs. John |
| Fisher, Miss Annie | Peterson, Miss Tillie |
| Gormley, Mrs. C. M. (2) | Parker, Miss Mary |
| Goggin, Miss Annie | Reader, Mrs. Emely |
| Gibson, Miss Mary (2) | ... |
| ... | Resnick, Miss Bess |
| Hartman, Mrs. V. | Rark, Miss Eva |
| Hollister, Miss ... | Schultz, Mrs. Ida (2) |
| Harris, Miss Sadie | Stevens, Mrs. Elizabeth |
| Hathaway, Miss Nora | Smith, Mrs. L. J. |
| Hall, Miss Bertha H. | Smith, Miss Gertie |
| Harmon, Miss Almira | Weatherbee, Miss R. |
| Irvine, Miss Elinor | |
| Irvine, Mrs. Annie | |

DEAD LETTERS RETURNED TO WRITERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Foss, Thos. | Ellis, W. H. |
| Pfenninger, Rud | Barker, Lucy |
| Logan, Jas. A. | Goddard, Mrs. F. G. |
| Harland, John | Johnson, Miss Lizzie |
| Van, Richard | Kelley, Anna L. |

PACKAGES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Peak, Henry | Potter, Newton |
| Bishop, Ernest A. | Castell, Miss Louise |
| Berger, Henry | Marine, Miss Julie |
| Walls, E. S. | Allen, Grace B. |
| Demitt, Dr. C. H. | |

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advertised letters" and give the date of this list. If not called for within two weeks they will be sent to the dead letter-office.

M. W. EVERLEIGH, P. M.

### NOTICE.

The firm of Kimball, Grady & Co. has been dissolved, Mr. Keenan who has been connected with the firm retiring. The business will be conducted in the future by Mr. Rush Kimball and J. H. Grady, under the firm name of Kimball & Grady. Thanking the public for their patronage in the past, and soliciting a liberal share of the same for the future,

We remain respectfully,
RUSH O. KIMBALL.
J. H. GRADY.
c21-6

BLACK MAGIC is quite distinct from science. To find hidden treasure or locate mines, the only scientific device known is the Gold Magnet. It combines Electricity, Magnetism and Chemical Affinity, and attracts gold and silver as an ordinary magnet does iron.
Address: A. W. CHELLIS & CO., Lock Box 50, Truckee, Nevada County, Cal.

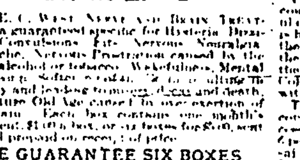
A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO

There settled in ... county, Oregon, near what is now Baker City, a man who has since become identified with the resources and development of that country. This man is no other than Mr. John Stewart, one of the wealthiest and most influential citizens in the county. In a recent letter he says: "I had been suffering from pains in my back and general kidney complaint for some time and had used many remedies without any but temporary relief. The pains in my back had become so severe that I was prevented from attending to my work and could not move about without the greatest pain. Hearing, through a friend, of the wonderful cures effected by the Oregon Kidney Tea, I sent for a box, and from that very first dose I found instant relief, and before using half the contents of the box the pains in my back entirely disappeared. I have every faith in the virtues of the Oregon Kidney Tea and can conscientiously recommend it to my friends. I would not be without it for anything."
Oregon Kidney Tea cures backache, incontinence of urine, brick dust sediment, burning or painful sensation while urinating, and all affections of the kidney or urinary organs of either sex.

SUESS BROS.
FIRST-CLASS
PLUMBING
A SPECIALTY.
ARTISTIC
GAS
ELECTRIC
FIXTURES.
1515 LAWRENCE ST.,
DENVER, COLO.
b-3-6m

CHAMBERLAIN'S COLIC CHOLERA AND DIARRHOEA REMEDY.
Never Fails.
This remedy is prompt in its action, certain in its effects, safe to use and pleasant to take. It is the most successful remedy known for Summer Diarrhoea in children. It is the only remedy ever known to cure Chronic Diarrhoea or that will cure Malignant Dysentery or Bloody Flux in their worst forms. No one can afford to travel without it. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by all druggists.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.



DR. E. C. WEST'S NERVE AND BRAIN TREATMENT, a guaranteed specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Fits, Nervous Neuralgia, Headache, Nervous Prostration caused by the use of alcohol or tobacco, Wakefulness, Mental Depression, Softening of the Brain, resulting in insanity and leading to misery, decay and death, Premature Old Age, ... caused by over-exertion of the brain. Each box contains one month's treatment. $1.00 a box, or six boxes for $5.00, sent by mail prepaid on receipt of price.

WE GUARANTEE SIX BOXES
To cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with $5.00, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to refund the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantees issued only by

G. B. STORER, Druggist,
Sole Agent, No. 8 South Tejon Street,
COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

### NOTICE.

A special meeting of the legal voters of School District No. 11, in the county of El Paso, Colorado, called on the written request of ... will be held in the School room of the Central school ... on the 11th day of April A. D. 1891 at ... o'clock ... for the purpose of voting on:

"Shall the district build a high school building?"

"Shall the district ... bonded indebtedness for the purpose of erecting school buildings?"

"What shall be the amount of such indebtedness?"

"Voting by ballot ... For the Bonds or Against the Bonds."

W. R. BARNES, Secretary.
Dated March 20th, 1891. c-21-10

CITY MARKET.
STARK & TITUS,
Proprietors.
Successors to Callaway & Stark.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers In
Meat, Game,
Poultry, Etc.

A full line of all articles pertaining to a first class market, at prices within the reach of all. Corned Beef and Mutton constantly on hand. Sausage and Lard, our own make. Hams, our own curing. By fair dealing and strict attention to the wants of our patrons we hope to merit a continuance of patronage.
ORDERS called for and delivered in all parts of the city.

Lock Box 920. Telephone 67.

LINUS F. SHERMAN,
United States Land and Pension Attorney,
Will practice before any Land Office and the Pension Department. Contests and difficult cases a specialty.

Insurance,
Loans and
Real Estate.

If you have property to rent or sell, if you want to buy improved or unimproved property in any part of the city, if you want to exchange any kind of property—here or elsewhere—for other property, if you want a loan on most favorable terms, be sure to see me at the
COLORADO REAL ESTATE EXCHANGE,
103 Pike's Peak Avenue.
LINUS F. SHERMAN.

ECHO KENNELS.
Thoroughbred Greyhounds For Sale.
From My Bitch Echo, Dam of the Following Well known Coursers:
Belle P., winner of the American Field Cup, at Great Bend, October, 1887; also winner of 1st prize in Bench show, Great Bend, 1887. Swift, the great Wolf Dog and Boss of the Plains. Dart, the great Antelope Dog. Ben Echo, 1st prize winner at the Riverside Hunt Meet, Riverside, Colo., 1890. Dash, Champion Courser of Colorado and many other well known Coursers, known for their skill as Coyote killers.
C. F. HOECKEL, Prop.,
P. O. Box 3004, Denver, Colo.

NOW THEY COME!
Best Set of Teeth $10. No Better Made.
If you are troubled with hot or feverish gums try the "Clark's Electro Deposit Plate." Sure cure, and the finest thing that has yet been made. Investigate.
C. M. SHREVE, Dentist,
Office 1720 Arapahoe St., Denver, Colo.
Successor to DR. ROGERS.

PIKEVIEW RANCH.
Only 30 minutes drive north of town, Pikeview Station, D. & R. G. Railroad, only 10 minutes walk from house. First class boarding accommodations. Good stable accommodations for those wishing to keep a horse.
Address Box 82.

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AGENT FOR
McFerran, Pinon, Rouse, Anthracite and Blossburg Smith Coal.
Dealer in Pinon Wood, White and Gray Lime and Castle Rock Building Stone. Also proprietor of the Colorado Springs Transfer line. Office corner Vermijo and Sierra Madre Sts. Order books at the hardware stores of G. S. Barnes & Son and C. E. Durkee. Telephone 38.

H. I. REID,
CITY ENGINEER AND COUNTY SURVEYOR.
Delos Durfee, Deputy.
Surveys made and estimates given on all kinds of surveying work.
Office at Court House at Colo. Springs.

### SALE OF COLLATERAL.

Whereas, Thomas F. Martin, of the county of Huerfano, and state of Colorado, did on the 25th day of May, 1890, place with the undersigned, Richard H. Hutton of Colorado Springs, Colorado, certain notes: One note for eight thousand six hundred and seventy ($8,670) dollars dated December 1, 1887, and due one (1) month from date, given by The Tourist City Town company and in favor of T. F. Martin and secured by trust deed on certain real estate in the county of Huerfano and state of Colorado; one note for six hundred (600) dollars dated February 11, 1887, and due nine (9) months after date, signed by Louis C. DeCamp; one note for twelve hundred (1200) dollars dated April 26, 1887, and due six (6) months from date, signed by Joseph B. Dick; one note for one hundred (100) dollars dated July 8, 1887, and due sixty (60) days after date, signed by E. Z. Watkins; one note for one hundred and sixty (160) dollars dated April 6, 1888, and due sixty (60) days after date, signed by Jose de la Luz Gonzales, et al; one note for one hundred and sixty (160) dollars dated August 20, 1887, and due sixty (60) days after date, signed by J. J. Taylor; and a certain certificate for forty-one (41) shares of the capital stock of The St. Louis and New Orleans Anchor line, the par value of which is one hundred (100) dollars per share, as collateral security for the payment of his the said Martin's certain promissory notes; one note for ten thousand (10,000) dollars, dated April 25, 1887, and one note for two thousand five hundred (2500) dollars, dated May 25, 1890, and, whereas, the said Martin has failed to pay said notes or either of them, except the sum of one thousand (1000) dollars, which is indorsed on the back of the note for ten thousand (10,000) dollars, and, whereas, the balance of said notes still remains due and unpaid.

Now, therefore the undersigned, at the request of the legal holder of said notes, will, on Saturday, March 28, 1891, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the front door of the court house in the city of Colorado Springs, county of El Paso and state of Colorado, proceed to sell said collateral at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash for the purpose of paying the notes of the said Martin, together with the costs and expenses of this sale.

RICHARD H. HUTTON.
Dated March 16, 1891. c17-11

### The Mexican National Construction Company—Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of The Mexican National Construction Co. to elect members of the board of directors and transact such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting will be held at the principal office of the company, at Colorado Springs, in the state of Colorado, on the first Monday of April, 1891, at 12 o'clock, noon. The transfer books of the company for the transfer of stock will be closed on the 17th day of March, 1891, at 3 o'clock p.m., and remain closed until three days after the final adjournment of such meeting.

JOHN PRATT, Secretary.
March 7, 1891. c17

### NOTICE TO ELECTORS.

Pursuant to a resolution passed by the city council of the city of Colorado Springs, at a regular meeting thereof held March 2, 1891, notice is hereby given that there will be submitted to the qualified electors who have paid taxes for the year 1890, at the city election, to be held on the first Tuesday of April, 1891, in the city of Colorado Springs, the following proposition, to-wit:

The question as to whether or not the city council shall issue bonds to an amount not exceeding $30,000, to bear interest not to exceed 6 per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, said bonds to run not more than fifteen years, for the purpose of constructing bridges and viaducts in the city of Colorado Springs.

Those voting for the bonds shall entitle their tickets "For the Bridge and Viaduct Bonds," and those voting against the bonds shall entitle their tickets "Against the Bridge and Viaduct Bonds."

By order of the city council.
J. W. STILLMAN, Mayor.
Colorado Springs, March 3, 1891. c1e1

### STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

Mexican National Railroad Company.

The Fourth Annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of thirteen directors and the transaction of such other business as may be proper will be held at 12 o'clock noon Monday, April 6th, 1891, at The Antlers Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colorado.

The books for the transfer of stock will be closed at 3 p.m. Monday, March 16th, and remain closed until final adjournment of meeting.

ANDREW ANDERSON, JR.,
Secretary.

OCULIST AND AURIST.
DR. WALKER.
Jacobson Building, 16th and Arapahoe Streets.
DENVER, COLO.

## RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

### DENVER & RIO GRANDE R. R.

COLORADO SPRINGS, December 28, 1890.

NORTH BOUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 2 | California and Eastern Express | ... |
| No. 4 | Atlantic Coast Limited | ... |
| No. 6 | California, Colorado and New Mexico Express | ... |
| No. 8 | Pueblo and Denver Accommodation | ... |
| No. 10 | Trinidad, La Veta and Denver | ... |
| No. 12 | Canon City, Kansas City and St. Louis Express | 11 10 am |

SOUTH AND WEST BOUND.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| No. 1 | California Fast Mail | ... |
| No. 3 | Pacific Coast Limited | ... |
| No. 5 | California, Colorado and New Mexico Express | 10 35 pm |
| No. 7 | Trinidad and La Veta Express | ... |
| No. 9 | Pueblo and Utah Pacific Mail | ... |
| No. 11 | Canon City and St. Louis Ex. | ... |

ARRIVE FROM MANITOU. LEAVE FOR MANITOU.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| No. 34 | 11 05 am | No. 31 | 12 05 p |
| No. 36 | 2.55 pm | No. 33 | 4 05 p |
| No. 38 | 5.45 pm | No. 37 | ... |
| No. 40 | 6.40 pm | No. 39 | ... |

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities east at the depot and No. 16 North Tejon street. Parties can select their own route. Baggage checked to destination. Pullman palace sleepers. Horton Reclining chair cars free.

For full information call on or address,
J. M. ELLISON, General Agent.

### DENVER, TEXAS & FT. WORTH.

UNION PACIFIC SYSTEM.

NORTH BOUND.
No. 22 Denver Express ... 2 30 pm

SOUTH BOUND.
No. 22 Fort Worth Express ... 11 30 am

BRANCH TRAINS.
No. 19 Arrive from Denver ... 12 30 pm
No. 21 Arrive from Pueblo ... 3 35 pm

To connect with New York steamers via New Orleans, leave Colorado Springs Sundays and Wednesdays at 11 30 a. m.

To connect with New York steamers via Galveston, leave Colorado Springs Sundays at 11 30 a. m.

Through tickets to New York via New Orleans and Cromwell Steamship line, and via Galveston and Morgan or Mallory lines.

Baggage checked to destination of ticket. Steamers sail from New Orleans Wednesdays and Saturdays, from Galveston, Wednesdays. Steamship tickets on sale to or from foreign countries via all principal lines.

For full information call or address
GEO. RIBLET, General Agent.
Or W. G. RICE, City Ticket Agent, No. 14 Pike's Peak avenue. Telephone No. 21.

### COLORADO MIDLAND RAILWAY.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE DEPOT, March 15, 1891.

| | |
|---|---|
| Arrive from Denver | 10.30 pm |
| Leave for Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Ogden and San Francisco | 10 30 pm |
| Arrive from Leadville, Aspen, Glenwood, Ogden and San Francisco | 4.30 am |
| Leave for Denver | 4.50 am |

Through tickets sold to all points west.
C. C. HOYT, Agent.

### ATCHISON, TOPEKA & SANTA FE AND COLORADO MIDLAND R. R.

March 15, 1891.

| West-bound. | Arrives. | Leaves. |
|---|---|---|
| No. 3 Chicago to Denver | 5.05 am | 5.10 am |
| No. 7 Kansas City to Denver | 1.30 am | 1.35 am |
| No. 601 Salt Lake to Denver | 4.30 am | 4.40 am |
| No. 605 Canon City to Denver | 2.30 pm | 2.35 pm |
| East-bound. | | |
| No. 4 Denver to Chicago | 7.50 pm | 7.55 pm |
| No. 8 Denver to Kansas City | 2.35 am | 2.40 am |
| No. 604 Denver to Salt Lake | 10.30 pm | 10.35 pm |
| No. 606 Denver to Canon City | 3.55 pm | 4.00 pm |

Trains Nos. 3 and 4 are solid vestibule trains between Denver and Chicago without change. Carry Pullman palace sleeping cars, library, smoking, chair cars and dining cars. Connect at La Junta for New Mexico and California, and at Burton, Kas., for St. Louis, via St. Louis and San Francisco railway, and at Newton, Kas., for Galveston, Tex.

Trains Nos. 7 and 8 run through between Colorado Springs and Kansas City.

Trains 601 and 604 run through between Denver and all points on Colorado Midland, and carry through Pullman sleepers and tourists' cars for California.

Trains 603 and 605 are the well known "Nellie Bly," running between Denver and Canon City, and connect at Pueblo with trains to and from Kansas City.

City ticket office, Opera House block. Telephone 34.
C. C. HOYT, Agent.

### GREAT ROCK ISLAND ROUTE.

DEPART

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 11 Vestibule limited to Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joe | 5.45 pm |
| No. 16 Fast express to Chicago, Kansas City and St. Joe | 7.40 am |
| No. 19 Limited to Denver | ... |
| No. 20 | ... |
| No. 13 Limited to Pueblo | ... |
| No. 15 | ... |

ARRIVE

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 12 Vestibule Limited from Chicago | 7.30 am |
| No. 15 Fast express from Chicago | 7.00 pm |

Nos. 12 and 11 are solid vestibule trains between Chicago and Colorado Springs via St. Joseph and Kansas City without change. Tickets on sale and baggage checked through to all points east and west at 12 Pike's Peak avenue or Union depot.

W. W. WOOD,
Ticket and Pass. Ag't.

### THE COLORADO SPRINGS RAPID TRANSIT RAILWAY CO.

TIME CARD.

MANITOU LINE.

Commencing at 6 am. cars leave Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street for Manitou every 15 minutes until 10.45 pm. Last car leaves Manitou for Colorado Springs at 11.30 pm.

CHEYENNE CANON LINE.

Commencing at 5.45 am. cars leave Huerfano and Tejon streets for Cheyenne Canon every 30 minutes until 5.45 pm. The next cars leave at 6.45, 7.45 and 8.45. Last car leaves Cheyenne Canon for Colorado Springs and Roswell at 9.30 pm.

ROSWELL LINE.

Commencing at 6 am. cars leave Moreno avenue and Tejon street for Roswell every 15 minutes until 9.15 pm. The next cars leave at 9.45, 10.00 and 10.45. Last car leaves Roswell coming south at 11.15 pm.

CUCHARAS STREET AND MORENO AVENUE.

Commencing at 6 am. cars leave Moreno avenue and Tejon street for Cuchara street every 7½ minutes until 9.22 pm. The next cars leave at 9.37, 9.45, 10.00, 10.07, 10.22 and 10.45. Last car leaves Cuchara street coming south at 11.00 pm.

AUSTIN BLUFF LINE.

Cars leave Huerfano and Tejon streets for Knob Hill at 6.30, 7.00 and 7.40 am. For Knob Hill and Austin Bluff at 8.15, 9.30, 10.45, 12.00, 1.15, 2.30, 3.45, 5.00, 6.15 and 7.30.

SPRUCE STREET LINE.

Commencing at 7.10 am. cars leave Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street for end of Spruce street every hour until 7.10 pm.

Commencing at 6.40 am. cars leave Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street for Deaf Mute Institute and Bellevue Sanitarium every hour until 7.40 pm.

A car will be at the A. T. & S. F. and D. & R. G. Ry. depots on the arrival of all trains between 7 am and 10.30 pm.

### POSTOFFICE BULLETIN.

D. & R. G.

| ARRIVE FROM | | DEPART FOR |
|---|---|---|
| 4.15 pm, 10.35 pm and 4.40 am | Denver and tributary points. Pacific Coast and all intermediate points on Central Pacific and D. & R. G. R'y | 10.30 am |
| 10.45 am | Denver and all intermediate points and all registered mail to and from Europe, West Indies, Canada, New England, Middle, Southern and Western states, the Northern and Northwestern territories | 2.20 pm |
| 11.15 am | All points on line of Missouri Pacific | 3.30 pm |
| 4.15 pm, 11.00 am, 4.00 am | Denver, Mississippi Valley states, Northwestern and Southwestern territories. Aspen, Glenwood Springs, Leadville, Salida, Canon City, Pueblo, Southern and Southwestern Colorado | 3.35 am, 9.15 pm |
| 11.00 am, 11.00 am and 3.15 pm | Colorado City, Manitou Springs | 10.30 am, 10.30 am and 3.30 pm |

COLORADO MIDLAND.

| ARRIVE FROM | | DEPART FOR |
|---|---|---|
| 5.00 am | Aspen, Glenwood, Leadville and all points on the Colorado Midland | 10.00 pm |

A. T. & S. F. R. R.

| ARRIVE FROM | | DEPART FOR |
|---|---|---|
| 4.55 am and 6.40 am | Europe, West Indies, Canada, New England, Middle, Southern and Western States, Old and New Mexico, Arizona and Southern California | 7.30 am and 2.30 am |

D. T. & G. R. R.

| ARRIVE FROM | | DEPART FOR |
|---|---|---|
| 12.30 pm | Denver and intermediate points on D. T. & G. | 2.00 pm |
| 3.30 pm | Louisiana, Texas and all intermediate points on D. T. & G. | 11.00 am |

C. K. & NEBRASKA (C. R. I. & P.)

| ARRIVE FROM | | DEPART FOR |
|---|---|---|
| 5.35 am and 7.00 pm | Local points on the line of Rock Island and all mail east of Missouri river | 5.45 pm and 7.35 am |

M. W. EVERLEIGH, P. M.

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